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(PATENT 1887.)

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# The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

A LADY writes from NICE:—  
"A nephew of the Duke of Cleveland (who  
is an artist, now staying with me, and  
who has just finished, that he is going  
to order it for his own use in Paris, and  
it will have a great sale there as it is  
in London; my own feeling is that I would  
like everybody to know about it, for it is  
not only so lovely but so useful everywhere."  
SOLD IN 100 COLOURS AT ALL RESPECT-  
ABLE SHOPS, and  
Post free, 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s.; for Bath, 1s. 6d.  
and 2s. 6d., from  
**ASPINALL'S  
ENAMEL WORKS,  
PECKHAM, LONDON.**

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.] LONDON, SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1888. 110, STRAND.—No. 348

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"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.  
Saturday Evening.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

**THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.**  
BERLIN, June 9, 11.15 a.m.—The Emperor Frederick has passed a good night, and is in good spirits this morning, in consequence of the refreshing sleep which he enjoyed. His Majesty is now in the Park.

**THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.**  
MADRID, June 9.—The Queen Regent, the King, and the other members of the Royal Family arrived here from Valencia at eight o'clock this morning. Many distinguished personages assembled at the station to greet her Majesty on her return to the capital. The balconies of the houses along the road to the palace were decorated, and the Queen Regent was respectfully greeted by the people in the streets.

**TRAGEDY AT MONACO.**  
Paris, June 7.—A terrible tragedy is reported from Monaco. A young Brazilian named Reoul Herquez, while dining with his brother and sister-in-law, drew a revolver, shot both dead, and then blew out his own brains. A quarrel as to the division of the family property was the cause of the double murder and suicide.

**THE EGYPTIAN MINISTRY.**  
ALEXANDRIA, June 9.—Riaz Pacha has been appointed President of the Council in place of Nubar Pacha.

**INDIAN DEFENCES.**  
A Reuter's telegram from Simla says that the Government of India has under consideration the raising of a special force to meet the cost of the frontier defences, in order to avoid the strain which the charges for that purpose would place on the ordinary revenue.

**HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.**  
A meeting in support of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was held on Friday at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The report stated that the fund of 1887 had reached £40,607 7s. 8d., as compared with £40,399 7s. 7d. collected in 1886, and with an average of £31,778 7s. 9d. during the last seven years. The congregation of the Rev. Canon Fleming, of St. Michael's, Chester-square, again headed the list of contributors with £1,028.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said the clergy of London would eloquently plead the cause of the hospitals, which deserved the sympathy and support of all. (Hear, hear.) The Archbishop of Canterbury moved a resolution urging the clergy and ministers of religion to make an earnest appeal to the people with a view to securing a total sum of not less than £100,000. He pointed out that at the present time more than a quarter of the whole population of London depended on the hospitals for their medical assistance. The Rev. Dr. Allon seconded the motion, which was carried.

**THE INFATUATION OF BETTING.**  
At the Dalton Police Court on Friday, before Mr. Brose, Henry Ward, alias Millward, of the Terrace, Upper Richmond-road, was charged with stealing jewellery to the value of about £100, the property of Mr. Robert Layton Trigg, watchmaker and jeweller, of Clarence-road, Hackney. The prosecutor stated that prisoner had been in his employ for about six months as assistant. Occasionally he had taken goods out for sale, and had come back again. On the 30th of May prisoner took out two gold watches, two silver watches, a gold bracelet, diamond rings, &c., but did not return. On June 5th witness had an interview with the prisoner outside the house of the latter at Putney, where the prisoner said he really could not tell him where the property had gone, but it was all safe. Witness asked, "What property of mine have you in your possession at the present time?" and prisoner handed him a diamond bracelet, diamond pin, silver watch, and a gold chain. Witness invited prisoner to walk towards the railway station, but he declined, and invited witness inside. As witness had to catch a train, he left the accused, saying he would give him until twelve o'clock on the following day to give particulars of the missing property, or other steps would be taken. Witness sent on the following day, when prisoner said nothing more beyond that "if worst comes to worst, I shall use this" (showing a revolver). On the 7th inst. witness gave the accused into custody for stealing the jewellery, and he said, "I have been betting, unfortunately, and if I had been successful, I should have paid you for the value of the goods, and you would have been pleased." Prisoner further said he had pledged the goods, and the tickets were in the cash-box, which, also, he had pledged for £1. Detective Edwards and Police-constables 302 J. and 361 V. deposed to going to Galveston-road, Wandsworth, where, at a quarter to one o'clock that morning he came upon the accused, and told him he would be taken into custody on a charge of stealing the goods. Prisoner resisted, when another constable rushed up as prisoner was trying to get his left hand into his right-hand breast-pocket, in which was found a five-chamber revolver, fully loaded, as well as loose ball cartridge. The prisoner was remanded.

An interesting ceremony came off on Wednesday evening, when the members of the Regimental School of Arms, London Irish Volunteers, presented Major R. W. Inglis with an illuminated address, representing of his great kindness for so liberally supplying the instructors and materials for carrying on the practice. The work was designed and executed by Sergeant H. G. Keith, of A Company.

The City of London Truss Society, of which the Prince of Wales is patron, held their eighty-first annual festival on Thursday night at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, Mr. John Norbury (treasurer) presiding. During the past year, like many other charities, they had been compelled to sell out a portion of their stock, but he hoped that before long they would be in a position to replace it. In conclusion, the chairman stated that a total of 1,391 men and 4,402 women.

## MISS PHYLLIS BROUGHTON AND LORD DANGAN.

Miss Phyllis Broughton, the singer and dancer of the Gaiety Theatre, has issued a writ commencing an action against Lord Dangan. A caveat is remarkable as that in which the present Lord Cairns and Miss Fortescue figured so prominently is expected. Miss Broughton is accounted one of the great beauties of the opera bouffe stage, and her engagement to a nobleman was announced some four or five months ago. The defendant is the heir to the earldom of Cowley. His uncle, Colonel Wellesey, is the well-known husband of Miss Kate Vaughan, and the proprietor of the new club. Lord Dangan is just twenty-one years of age. His mother is the sister of the Dowager Lady Aylesford. No damages, I hear, are named in the writ, but Miss Broughton probably hopes to get as much as Miss Fortescue. If she has got a complete letter written and written so extremely nice and proper a letter as Miss Fortescue sent to Lord Cairns she may find a very sentimental jury to appraise the value of the wrongs of her heart.

## PROPOSED FIRE INQUESTS.

The Duke of Buckingham's Committee has passed as unopposed the bill, promoted by the Corporation of London, which grants power to the city coroner to hold inquests into the origin of fires occurring within the city and its liberties. This bill has already received the sanction of the House of Commons, and will come into operation immediately upon receiving the Royal assent.

## PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the number of paupers in every 1,000 of the population in England and Wales was 27.5 at the end of January last, and 28.1 at the end of February and March. The proportion was smaller than in any of the other years except those of 1884, 1885, and 1887. The proportion of paupers to population, however, during the quarter ended March last did not compare favourably with former years. In the metropolis at the end of January the proportion was larger than it had been at the end of the same month in ten out of the twelve preceding years.

## A POLICE SERGEANT MURDERED IN IRELAND.

Information reached Meath, county Westmeath, on Saturday morning that Sergeant McGowan, of Littleton Police Station, had been murdered by Constable Simpson. A body of police on arriving at the barracks found the place closed, but saw Simpson, who should have been on guard, walking about. They forced an entrance, but as they did so, heard a shot. They found McGowan dead from a bayonet wound, and Simpson also dead, having apparently stabbed the sergeant, and then shot himself.

## NOMINATION OF CORONER.

At the new town hall, Mare-street, Hackney, on Friday, the nominations for the coronership of the newly-formed North-eastern Division of Middlesex were taken. The candidates are Dr. Macdonald, M.P., and Dr. G. E. Yarrow, divisional surgeon to the G Division of metropolitan police. On a show of hands the sheriff declared the election to have fallen on Dr. Macdonald. Under-sheriff Beard then stated that a poll was demanded and would be taken on Monday.

## BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for May show that the total imports for the month amounted to £20,570,775, being an increase of £2,448,454, compared with the same month last year. The exports for the month amounted to £19,278,225, being an increase of £2,778,389, compared with the same month last year. The imports for the first five months of the present year amounted to £159,303,593, being an increase of £7,974,501 compared with the same period last year, while the exports amounted to £133,635,100, being an increase of £6,659,651 compared with the same period of last year.

## TOO EXCITABLE.

At Marlborough-street Police Court on Thursday, Alfred Rivers, a cabman, badge 16,736, Smith-street, Camberwell, was charged with being drunk whilst driving a horse and cab in Park-lane at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The prisoner strenuously denied the charge, and said that he was excited. Inspector Piper spoke as to the inebriated condition of the accused when at the station. The prisoner said that he felt very much the indignity that was cast upon him by having to walk by the side of the constable from Park-lane to the station. He was well known in Lambeth, where he had acted as a special constable. All the members of Parliament for that borough knew him well, and surely he would not disgrace himself by getting drunk. The man's employer deposed to his being perfectly sober when he bailed him at eleven o'clock on Wednesday night. He had known him for a considerable time, and was not aware that he indulged in intoxicating drink. He was a man that became very much excited at times, especially when he met any one who was argumentative. He had known him when a staunch teetotaler to become so peculiar when an argument was raised that a stranger would regard him as drunk. He (the proprietor) detested a drunken man, and would not employ the prisoner if he thought he was addicted to habits of intoxication. The constable had done a good act no doubt, and he was greatly obliged to him. Mr. De Rutzen: How does he appear when excited? The Employer: Well, his face flushes, and he has a defect in his throat and that causes him to appear like a drunken man. Mr. De Rutzen said there was a doubt in the case, and he should give the prisoner the benefit of it. At the same time he must say that the inspector and the constable had done their duty, and there was no reason to believe that they had said anything but what they conscientiously believed to be the truth. The Proprietor: I am sorry to have given the officials so much trouble. The Prisoner: So am I, and I am very much obliged to you, sir, for your decision. I will take particular notice it does not occur again. (A laugh.)

The Bishop of Winchester has formally opened five new wards which have been added to the Royal Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital, at a cost of upwards of £3,000. The major portion of the cost is defrayed out of the Portsmouth Jubilee Celebration Fund.

The annual show of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society was opened at Newport, Monmouth, on Wednesday, and the weather being favourable there was a large attendance. The entries were very numerous, and many of the animals exhibited were pronounced to be of high merit.

## HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT THE WEST-END.

### Burning a Child's Body.

The circumstances of a horrible case of burning the body of a child were investigated on Thursday night by Mr. John Troubeck, the deputy coroner, at the Board-room, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico. Margaret Doubleday, lady's maid, in the service of Mr. S. A. Leon, a stockbroker, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, stated that Julia Magson was a married woman, and a cook in the same employ. No one in the house knew of her condition. Early on Sunday morning, at four o'clock, witness heard a child crying in the cook's bedroom, and she asked Jane Simon, the parlourmaid, to listen with her. After hearing the cries for about six minutes they went to Magson's room, but saw nothing of the baby, the only thing noticeable in the room being a sponge-bath, which was turned upside down. Witness and Simon went downstairs to consult Mrs. Betty, the caretaker, and ten minutes afterwards they found Magson in the kitchen with a good-sized fire burning, and she was washing clothes. She denied having had a child, and after a thorough search had been made for it, Mrs. Betty heard a creaking noise in the fire and she saw a baby's hand projecting from between the bars. It was then that she discovered that the whole of the body had been reduced to cinders. Magson was put to bed, and subsequently removed to the infirmary, where she now lies. She eventually admitted that she burnt the body. Inspector Shaanon, C Division, deposed to calling at the house and being shown what he was informed were the remains of a child's body as they had been taken from the grate. They were on a shovel. Dr. Kemp, of Jermyn-street, St. James's, who was called in, said the only part of the body he could discern was the thigh bone, with some of the muscular tissues attached. This was reduced to a cinder, and it was utterly impossible for witness to say whether the child had a legal existence. The fact of its crying did not prove anything. He did not see the hands that had been alluded to by Miss Doubleday. The coroner remarked that the jury had an extremely difficult question to decide. If the child had a separate existence there was no reason to suppose, at all events from the evidence, that the mother put it in the fire while it was living. The jury found that the child did not have a legal existence, and thus put an end to the inquiry.

## ANOTHER EXCITING SCENE AT A LONDON FIRE.

Early on Friday morning a destructive fire, which was attended by some exciting incidents, occurred at Bermondsey. Shortly before two o'clock a passer-by saw clouds of smoke emanating from the Despatch office-house, belonging to Mr. G. H. Evans, in Crosby-row, Long-lane. He raised a cry of fire, and at the same time made vigorous efforts, by knocking at the shop door, to arouse the inmates. Six persons were sleeping on the premises at the time, namely, on the first floor front, Mr. Evans and his wife; on the second floor front, two young men named Henry Frain and Henry Campbell, and on the first floor back David Hill and John Knight. The alarm was first heard by the proprietor of the establishment, who quickly aroused his wife and the four lodgers, but to their dismay all escape by means of the stairs was cut off, as they were burning fiercely. By this time Police-sergeant 18 M. and Police-constables 233 and 196 M. and several other persons had come up, and Mr. Evans, opening the window, assisted his wife on to the coping, from which position she dropped, but he husband followed, and he, too, was safely caught. Next the two young men got out of the top floor window, and sat perched on a piece of wood, triangular in shape, which was attached to the wall by a chain. The flames and smoke were now becoming almost unbearable. The two men made piteous appeals for help, and the excitement among the crowd was intense. Police-constable Halten called out to the men, and immediately upon this the St. George's Church fire escape appeared on the scene. It was quickly adjusted, and the terrified men slid down the ladder without waiting for the assistance of the firemen. In the mean time another scene of excitement was being witnessed at the back of the shop in Lexon-court. Here the man Hill, who is blind, and has only one leg, and John Knight had a narrow escape of their lives, but fortunately they contrived to scramble out of the window and drop into the arms of the police. The flames were not extinguished until considerable damage had been done. The origin of the fire is unknown.

## FIRE IN HATTON GARDEN.

Shortly before nine o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out on the premises numbered 103, Hatton Garden, which extend as far back as Robin Hood Yard. The principal portion of the building is occupied by Mr. C. Jefferys, sculptor, and the outbreak seems to have originated among the property in the rear. It was not long before the flames assumed a threatening aspect, and the reflection of the fire attracted thousands of spectators to the scene. Aid was telegraphed for from all parts of the E district, but for a long time the water applied seemed to produce but little effect on the fire. On one side of the property are Bull Inn Chambers, the blocks of which are thickly populated; and the alarm occasioned among the numerous inmates of those buildings. The firemen worked in a praiseworthy manner, but in spite of their exertions the large workshops in the rear were nearly destroyed, and the damage to property in Hatton Garden was very severe. Mr. A. Levy, stock and share broker, occupied the ground floor at 103, Hatton Garden, and in the early stages of the fire he threatened to force the extensive plate-glass front into the street with a fearful crash. The property of Messrs. Jacques and Sons, enquet manufacturers, was also much damaged.

An evening promenade and floral fête in aid of the Gardeners' Orphan Fund was held in the wholesale flower-market of Covent Garden on Wednesday night. The display was most brilliant and the entire collection was roughly valued at about £10,000.

Mr. R. Gurney, secretary of the Anglers' Association, writes:—"My friend, E. H. House, near Huddesdon, Herts, has instructed me to state that all angling societies holding their annual dinner at E. House will be presented with a prize, to be fished for during the winter in the E. House fishery."

## THE WHYTE-MELVILLE NULLITY OF MARRIAGE CASE.

In the Divorce Division on Friday, Mr. Justice Butt had before him the case of Higginson-Whyte-Melville v. Higginson-Whyte-Melville (cited as Higginson). The petition was that of the wife, widow of the great sporting novelist, for a decree of nullity of marriage on the ground that at the time he went through the ceremony of marriage with the petitioner he had a wife alive. The respondent, in his answer, pleaded that he was divorced from his first wife in America, to which the petitioner said that this divorce was obtained by fraud and collusion, and that the court had no jurisdiction. He, however, was not represented by counsel, and practically there was no defence. Mr. Finlay, Q.C. (with whom were Mr. Bayford, Q.C., and Mr. Pritchard), who appeared for the petitioner, said the respondent was married in the first instance to Arabella Higginson on the 11th January, 1862. The marriage took place in Dublin, where Mr. Higginson held some appointment in the Customs. He remained living in Dublin for a number of years, after which he was in business as a carrier. In 1877 he went out to South Africa, and was there ordained a deacon. He returned to England in 1880, and induced his wife to go out with him to Newfoundland. There they remained until September, 1881, when it appeared that he deserted his wife. In 1884 he made the acquaintance of the petitioner. There was a great friendship between them. He represented that his health had suffered owing to his sacred labours abroad, and the petitioner invited him to reside at Tetbury, Gloucestershire, where she had a private chapel, he being appointed chaplain at a salary of £200 a year. He resided there for some considerable time, and told Mrs. Whyte-Melville that he had unfortunately been married at an earlier period of his career to a woman who had wrecked his life. At his request she provided him with the means to obtain a divorce. On the 13th of September, 1881, he commenced proceedings for a divorce in this country, but on the 8th July, 1885, he caused the petition to be dismissed. In that month he went to Michigan, and obtained a divorce there on the ground of drunkenness and adultery. The respondent filed an act on petition disputing the jurisdiction of the court, but the proceedings came to an end in February, 1886. The marriage of Mr. Higginson with the present petitioner took place at Geneva on the 2nd June, 1886, but it turned out a very unhappy one. Mrs. Charlotte Whyte-Melville, the petitioner, then went into the witness-box, and stated that she was the widow of Major Whyte-Melville, who died in December, 1878. In January, 1884, she made the acquaintance of the respondent, Higginson, who was a clerk in holy orders, and they were married at Geneva on the 2nd of June, 1886. On becoming acquainted with the respondent, who stated that his health suffered from missionary work, she took an interest in him and gave him a salary to officiate in her private chapel. He used frequently to speak to her of a wife who had turned out badly and ruined his life. He told her he wished to get a divorce, and she assisted him with money for that purpose. The respondent was with her in England and abroad down to the time that they were married. In March of 1886 he informed her that he had obtained a divorce in America, and in the following June they were married at Geneva. After their marriage, the witness led a very unhappy life, and the respondent possessed himself of a very large sum of money belonging to her. Proceedings were now pending between her and the respondent for the recovery of the money. Mrs. Arabella Higginson, whose maiden name was James, gave evidence as to her marriage with the respondent, who was an Irishman. In 1880 they separated, but in 1881 they again lived together, after which he deserted her. After the legal documents in the case had been put in, and there being no defence, Mr. Justice Butt granted a decree of nullity of marriage, with costs.

## NOT THE HEIR AFTER ALL.

In the London Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, the matter of T. Fitzmaurice Burke came on. The bankrupt, formerly an officer in the militia, had latterly supported himself by teaching music at Chatham. It appeared that in September last he received intelligence of the death of a wealthy relation in New Zealand, whose heir-at-law he claimed to be, and upon the faith of his expectations (which, however, have not been realised) he has contracted debts to a large amount. His liabilities being returned at a large amount, he was brought on a Sunday, and at first refused to be examined, but ultimately changed his mind, and his examination was proceeded with. Upon examination the bankrupt said he had heard through Captain Butler that he had become entitled to the property in New Zealand. He had been living at the Adelphi Hotel, and the payment of his hotel bill had for a time been guaranteed. Upon the strength of his supposed wealth he had negotiated for a steward, a butler, and private secretary, also for a house, 1,000 guineas a year, but the negotiations fell through. He was very pleased to hear that he had come into two millions and a half of money, and naturally launched out into a great deal of extravagance. He never engaged a private chaplain, but numerous applications were made to him for the appointment. He set up horses and carriages. He had incurred large hotel bills. There was a balance of about £400 due for his bill at the Adelphi Hotel; and he had contracted an hotel bill of £200 in the space of five weeks at Hastings. He had horses and carriages at Hastings. He had his crest and coat of arms painted on his carriages. He had also contracted debts with hotelkeepers at Birmingham and Kenilworth. He had two men servants, and therefore required two extra bed-rooms at the hotels. He had contracted large debts for jewellery, and borrowed money also for clothes and liveries. It was in November when he heard that it was a myth about the New Zealand property. Some further accounts being required, an adjournment was ordered to the 20th inst., at twelve o'clock, and the bankrupt was released from custody.

## A MASONIC GATHERING.

A large and brilliant company assembled at the Albert Hall on Thursday evening to celebrate the centenary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of England, presiding. His Royal highness stated that a special effort had been made to signalise the occasion by raising a fund for enlarging the buildings, and announced that more than £20,000 had been collected, which was probably the largest sum ever subscribed at a charity dinner. The King of Sweden was present, and in responding to the toast of his health, expressed his deep gratification at the honour which had been conferred on him in being made a Past Grand Master of the Freemasons of England.

## REALISTIC DOMESTIC DRAMA.

### Suicide of a Playwright.

New York society has been startled by a drama of a most realistic and singularly sad nature, under circumstances of a very distressing character. Fred Marsden, the well-known American playwright, who had established himself in the good graces of all lovers of the drama, the other day committed suicide. With his wife and only child, Blanche, he lived at No. 318, West 125th-street, New York. Upon his daughter he lavished all the love of a fond parent. "We reared her in luxury, happiness, and indulgence," says the sorrowing widow. "He idolised her, and lavished upon her all that refinement could suggest or love dream of. She never wanted for anything. Her education was our hobby, and her domestic felicity our constant study. The evening parties and receptions were established as regular customs for her sake, the guests she admired most were invited, and the country home at Schraoos Lake, in the Adirondacks, was purchased and fitted up for her. She wanted a little steam yacht upon the lake. Her father gave \$1,000 for one. She wanted to ride; her father bought her a horse. He thought her an angel, she proved herself a devil. She dishonoured herself, dishonoured him, and then fled from her home. False friends, men who are married and have families themselves, visited our home here as favoured guests, and led our child astray." The fact was brought home to poor Fred Marsden with terrible force. For weeks he strove to disbelieve the truth, and then, when he at length realised the whole fact, he became quite a different man. Blanche forsook him and her home. When he went to her and implored her to return, she struck him and swore at him. He returned home, entered his bed-room, stopped every crevice through which air could come. He then turned on the gas-burner, and was slowly suffocated. He left behind him a letter in which he ringingly asked his wife to "be brave and stern" when she heard of his death. He had cut off his daughter off entirely. He refused even to mention her by name. "Although I have no doubt about myself," he wrote, somewhat unintelligibly, "I feel certain that I have no right to take the life of any more; but God knows it has been very closely. You know the terrible confession you made to Dr. J. W. Ranney about a girl and a man, you know how I have searched, found letters, memos, marked books, cyphers, and enough matter to implicate many people. I can keep it off my mind for a moment, I feel that work is gone, and life without work is simply stagnation."

## EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE ON THE RAILWAY.

An extraordinary affair occurred on the South-Western Railway on Thursday between Bishopstoke and Basing stations. At the latter place a lady sprang out of a first-class compartment complaining that she had been rudely assaulted by her husband, who had then leaped out of the train. The lady, who was in an exhausted condition and bled freely from the nose besides showing other signs of ill-treatment, was taken to the waiting-room while a search party went up the line to find the husband. They discovered the man lying face downwards in a helpless condition on a trolley and taken back to Bishopstoke where he was evidently much injured. His wife, both being conveyed to Winchester Hospital by the next train. Owing to the comparatively helpless condition of both man and woman, who were evidently the sole occupants of the compartment, few particulars of the occurrence could be obtained. It is evident, however, that they quarrelled and that the man afterwards jumped out of the train. Neither is in any immediate danger.

A later telegram says: The lady who suddenly left the train at Basing on Thursday, complaining that her husband had assaulted her, and leaped out of the train, has been interviewed. She is about 35 years of age, and her husband appears to be about 60. She gave her name as Nicholson, but declined to state where she resided. She stated that with her husband she was travelling to Ventnor, and that after leaving Bishopstoke he tried to strangle her and then jumped from the train, which was running at about eighteen miles an hour. She said the man, who was suffering from a concussion of the brain, and remained insensible. Mrs. Nicholson went on to Ryde. She gave no intimation as to the origin of the quarrel.

## FATAL ACCIDENT IN A SHOOTING GALLERY.

A lad of 13, named James Harbutt, died in Southampton Infirmary on Thursday from a gunshot wound in the head. He was assisting at a shooting gallery in Fairfield, when a young man named Payne, who was about to fire, turned round, his gun going off and shooting Harbutt.

## FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.

A shocking fatality occurred at Wapping about seven o'clock on Thursday evening. A child named Margaret Murphy, aged 6 years, living at No. 3, Wapping Wall, was playing on the kerb outside the house when a Midland Railway goods van knocked her down, and the wheels passed over her head, causing instant death. The driver of the van, who was greatly agitated by the occurrence, was taken into custody to the Shadwell police station.

## CHARGE OF STEALING A MAIL BAG.

At Oxford City Police Court on Friday, George Taylor Beavington, station-master at the Yarnston Station, on the Great Western line, near Oxford, and Barbara Emily, his wife, were charged with stealing from a brake van on May 31st a Post Office letter bag, containing a registered letter, in which was a £5 Bank of England note, and other letters while in transit from Charlbury to Oxford. Evidence of the loss of the bag having been given, Mr. Saunders, chief inspector of the Great Western Railway Detective Department at Paddington, deposed that the prisoner had that morning said to him, "As soon as I took the bag I knew I had done wrong. I took it back in my basket to the other letter in the furnace. It is no good your making any further search for that." The prisoners were remanded for a week, bail being refused in the case of the male prisoner. It was stated that the £5 note was charged by the wife shortly after the robbery.

## HEAVY FINES FOR BETTING.

At the Manchester City Sessions on Friday, the hearing of charges against eight men named Decosta, Lazarus, Thomas Smith, Wanaker, Meyer, Hyam, Clapham, and Church, for having either managed, assisted in the management, or used the York Club, Cheetam, as a common gambling-house, was concluded. Lazarus was fined £10, Smith £20, Decosta £20, and the others £10 each, all with costs.







## THROUGH THE LONG NIGHT.

BY MRS. LYNN LINTON.

AUTHOR OF "PATRICIA KEMBALL," "THE ATONE-  
MENT OF LEAM DUNDAL," "PASTOR CAREW,"  
&c., &c.

BOOK THE THIRD.

## CHAPTER II.

THE FINGER OF SCORN.

The last three days had been sultry and oppressive. Not a breath of air stirred the sensitive leaves of the olive; not a ripple ruffled the deep blue waters of the sea. The birds ceased to sing, but chirped incessantly and flew higher and thither as if restless with some alarm. Some dogs howled and some barked, but without apparent cause; some, again, lay speechless and drowsy; and others were on the alert, scenting imaginary game and sniffing curiously at all cracks and crevices. Horses were either restive or sullen; and when they did not plunge and kick they jibbed and refused to go. Those who knew these signs looked anxious, as men foreseeing a catastrophe. Those who did not, merely grumbled at the heat, fanning themselves in vain for the coolness they could not catch. Invalids suffered more than usual, and children cried without cause. All nature seemed distressed, and where there was no distinct apprehension there was vague uneasiness.

On the third day all these signs had increased in intensity. One would have said that some vengeful Terror was hovering in the air over the mountains and the seaboard. The stillness was appalling. That breathless pause before the mortal throes seemed to hold all life in suspense—no creation in danger. And then came the moment. Strange noises were heard in the earth like underground thundering, the muffled roar of an imprisoned creature in wrath and pain. The trees swayed as if a mighty wind had stirred the branches and loosened the roots. The solid earth quivered and rocked. Huge boulders detached themselves from the mountains and fell thundering down the sides, carrying with them avalanches of smaller stones, crashing and destroying all before them. Houses fell into heaps of ruins as if pounded into dust. Here and there the earth opened and engulfed fields and farms and orchards where it was riven asunder; while over all the tumultuous voice of human agony, going up to the skies in one great cry of fear and pain that was half a reproach to the Power which hurt and half a prayer to the Power which could save. The dwellers on the mountain slopes and in the upper valleys suffered more than even those of the seaboard and the plain. Villages were wrecked in their entirety, so that not a house remained standing where there had been happy homes and flourishing farmsteads and all the fine results of human activity and intelligence. From under the ruins came voices of complaint and piteous entreaties for help. Here and there a limb, left uncovered by the mass of stones and masonry which had crushed the rest of the body, told the sobbing searchers that the father, the mother, the child, the spouse, lay buried there slain in this great convulsion which had destroyed so much beside. It was a time of universal wailing, and there was not a family which had not lost in love or in gear—and almost all had lost in both. The people, panic-stricken, and, in a manner, paralysed by their terror, rushed for safety to the churches. Here, at least, was a holy refuge from the Wrath that was upon them. The hand of God would spare His own house, and the priest, His interpreter, would stand between them and the doom threatening to overtake them all. But the church was no safer than the house. It fell; and in its fall priests and penitents alike were sent to their last account, unconfessed and unabsolved. Then the last ray of hope was quenched in the hearts of the simple folk who still believed in spiritual nostrums against physical disaster; and some sat down among the ruins as if turned themselves to stone; and some fled shrieking through the olive groves and chestnut woods—or, if not shrieking, then laughing with that wild, fierce maniacal laugh which is worse to hear than sobs and groans.

Down on the seaboard, where the strangers from far off lands congregated, things were bad, but not so bad as higher up the hills. Here, too, was, on the whole, more fear than damage. Hotels shook and cracked but did not fall; and the invalids who had come here for the sunshine of the sweet South, suffered more from terror and exposure than from actual bodily hurt. A few seasoned travellers and cool-witted philosophers remained quietly in bed, where the shocks found them; but for the most part the inmates of those motley caravanserais streamed out like a flock of startled sparrows, and some among them gave that comic element to the scene which by contrast deepened the tragic of the rest. A certain few, however, over the exposure of their nude and undressed faces. The Beauty of the evening, thirty at the outside, now appeared as she was, the faded wreck of fifty; and the well-set-up young man, who passed for less than forty, now showed as more than sixty. They, wigless, toothless, rouged, and confessed for what they were, for the most part draped in blankets and craved with terror—they, when they came to their right senses, never forgave Nature the shabby trick she had played them, but disappeared from the scene by noonday like the ghosts which vanish at cock-crow and slide by side with the evil spirits. Polichinelles were the invalids who came forth to die; and the young, fresh, unspoiled human flowers who had no cause to fear the revelation of the sun nor to shrink from the confession of themselves as they were.

Among these were "two young lovers lately wed"—Anne Aspline and her husband, Mr. Medlicott. Frightened as she assuredly was, Anne had yet not lost her nerve to the extent of appearing in such unbuttoned deshabille as many. She had found time to put on her shoes and stockings, and to fasten her morning gown with all its bows and streamers. Her hair was decently coiled about her small head with the care like a juggler's, and she, with the exception of the unbuttoned and the unbuttoned, she and her husband had a quite refreshing air of order, cleanliness, and British propriety. Anne was no more indifferent to earthquakes than the rest, but she dreaded the loss of her clean, smooth, well-conducted propriety more than the loss of life itself. Had she had to repeat Virginia's choice, she would have followed Virginia's example and have chosen a decent drowning rather than a nude salvation.

Sitting there in the garden, well out of the risk of danger from the walls—should they fall like those of Jericho at the sound of a more formidable trumpet than Joshua's—facing the sea, which now was strangely agitated and mud-coloured, not like Anne and her husband talked together, as every one else talked, of the solemn facts of the hour. But where she was mainly interested in the hours when the trains would leave for Paris, he delivered himself, for the advantage of those within hearing, of that essentially clerical philosophy which tries to reconcile the blind, the irresistible, the indiscriminating action of cosmic forces with the careful superintendence of a personal Providence looking after individual interests. It is a philosophy which has all the soothing effects of a repetition of "Mesopotamia," and Mr. Medlicott soon gathered round him a small audience of those who attended the English church regularly on the Sundays, and went as regularly to Monte Carlo all the other days of the week. It was quite a triumph for the handsome young clergyman with the military air. His discourse betokened so many valuable qualities—presence of mind, physical courage, sublime faith, scientific knowledge, and that intimate acquaintance with the Divine Will which endues a man with ambassadorial functions—all these were manifest in the young clergyman's harangue, and made their mark accordingly; while Anne, in her turn, set an example of neat-

ness, propriety, self-respect, and feminine modesty, not without its value in the midst of the buttonless and unbuttoned crowd, who had but one sentiment among them—that of craven personal fear. The hotel-keeper, with whom the exigencies of his position had conquered his own private alarm, was beyond measure grateful to these two young people, who set so good an example, and did so much to tranquillise the sobbing, frightened crowd. He came up to them and thanked them warmly—taking them by the hand—kissing madame's with an effusiveness that made Anne blush deeply, though conscious that such fire as might have been in that fervid salute was, as it were, extinguished by the tear which stood in those large soft Southern eyes and fell down those large soft Southern cheeks. All danger was past, he said; there would be no more shocks. He knew the signs, and they had passed the crisis. He spoke with quite as much confidence as the young clergyman; and he had some good effect on his hearers. Spiritual assurance and practical experience together worked a miracle of mental healing on those distracted folk. Men began to laugh and pretty women to giggle, while a few of the more courageous kind stole back into the hotel to adorn themselves as usual and to make sure of their valuables left open to pilferers in the haste of the moment. And while they were all dispersed in this wise, there came two more shocks as violent as the first had been, and the whole scene of terror and distraction was repeated.

These recurrent shocks finished the ruin of the upper villages, and sent the inhabitants moaning to the plain and seaboard. Such visitors as had taken houses for the season in the upper valleys suddenly found themselves homeless, and were forced down with the rest. There was no bivouacking on heaps of stones and rubbish for decent people accustomed to luxuries; no camping out under the canopy of the skies for invalids whose chests were unsound and whose coughs were resonant. Hence, as the seaboard had suffered less than the valleys, the dwellers in these last came down to take their chance of future ruin—at all events, a more favourable chance than their own. By the late evening, however, everything was quieter. There had been no more shocks since the early morning, and the abnormal appearance of nature had passed, and the beasts and birds had returned to their usual habits. The more timid of the visitors had taken flight for lands where earthquakes are unknown; and things were more their everyday appearance. There were always the ruined houses and the sobbing multitudes whom the wreck had plunged into abject poverty—always the traces of that dread infliction which the clergy said had been bestowed as a punishment for sins; but a little external order had been restored, the face of chaos, and Anne and her husband had mainly contributed to the human part of it.

They were sitting in the same place as before, in the garden facing the sea, and surrounded by the same admiring audience. Mr. Medlicott was in his true element, and Anne shared in the triumph of her husband. Providence had been so kind to them! Down there on the road were groups of desolate men and bereaved women—families face to face with famine—husbands who had lost the women they loved—mothers who themselves had dug out from the wreck the maimed bodies of their children—lovers parted for ever from the beloved—every kind of suffering, every form of woe—the strongest man might find life in the woman rendered imbecile till she died. Of these no account was taken in the sum of gratitude for individual preservation. That the Divine Hand had pressed on these heavily was one matter; that it had not crushed themselves, but had, instead, sustained and protected, was another. The troubles of others did not cool the fervour of the young clergyman's discourse by which he raised the hearts of his hearers and brought tears of gratitude to their eyes.

He was at one of the most moving passages of his extra-official thanksgiving when a hired carriage drove through the gate and up to the house door. It contained a young man and woman with a very slender amount of luggage, and a stock of health. He, indeed, was dying, she, evidently fragile and broken-hearted, had yet a strangely resolute look in her gentle face, giving the impression of one keeping up by force of will for a special reason and a definite term—and then? They were among those whose habitation had been wrecked by the earthquake, and they had been the whole day foodless, helpless, strained—unable to find a conveyance to take them down to the hotels on the seashore, and with but little left of their modest possessions. They had scarce enough indeed for a cure, and needed the money they had was buried in the ruins. Still, they must live—and there was always that old friend and her rather mysterious mistress to fall back on. The landlord of the hotel, who had lost fully half of his guests, was glad enough to see this new arrival, unpromising as it looked. He took in the situation at a glance; but these English mildreds have inexhaustible supplies in their own country, and a day's accident is not a life's disaster. He was welcoming the young people with his best manner when the group in the garden broke up. It was time to come in to dress for table d'hôte. Besides, that extraordinary curiosity which possessed all English people abroad drove them to inspect these newcomers and form conjectures as to their condition, status, history, and the like.

Last of all the streaming little crowd as it were, filtering through the door, came Mr. and Mrs. Medlicott—he, sedately jubilant because of the good words he had said, the good seed he had sown, and the impression he had made on hearts not always too ready to receive such wholesome touches; she, sedately jubilant, proud of her husband, and feeling a certain national pride as well as spiritual satisfaction in the testimony he had just borne. God had verily been good to them, and it behoved them to be so. They stood through the doorway into the hall they stood face to face with the new arrivals. Charlie pale and half fainting, was sitting on the hall settee, coughing in the intervals of returning consciousness. Estelle was beside him, holding his head against her breast. The clean and well-regulated soul of Anne revolted at this rampant impropriety. Her whole being cried out shame and repudiation. She felt it to be impossible to stop under the same roof with these hardened sinners—these unmarriageable bachelors, their inquiry so disturbingly. All the pride that herself had in her lawful wedded state seemed to sink into the mire—to fall to the base level of this illegal union. If these creatures—this adulterer and his concubine—were received on an equality with herself and her consecrated spouse, where would she stand? And would it not be an insult to herself and to her pure and holy state? And besides and beyond these rushing thoughts of indignant propriety was one in the background of her consciousness—not acknowledged, not recognised, but none the less there. It was the scorned woman's natural desire for revenge when the tables are turned, and she who had once held herself too high for association is now fallen—fallen into the depths where she may be spurned, and scourged, and driven forth by the one whom formerly she repudiated.

No sense of pity stirred the white soul of the once pure maiden, and the now no less pure because the lawful wife. No human instinct of compassion for the dying man, of sorrow for the agonised woman, weakened the holy wrath of spiritual condemnation which possessed her with almost prophetic power. She—Anne Aspline, usually left her husband's side, and with the air and manner of an indignant pythoness, pointing to the two sitting there in their misery, said to the landlord in a loud voice: "If you take these two unmarried people into your house I and my husband will leave it."

Had a thunderbolt fallen or another earthquake shaken the house the consternation of all assembled would have been greater. The hall was full of servants and visitors, glad of an interruption to the solemn vibrations of the day, and to all Anne's voice—clear, vibrant, raised high in

the passion of her protest—came like a silver trumpet from the altar.

"They are not married," she repeated, "and that woman has left her husband and her child."

A murmur of reproach ran through the English. The natives, however, looked at one another with a shrug that said, "What of that! Monsieur is dying, and madame is beautiful!" Only one English person ventured on compassion. This was a woman, no longer young in years but still young in heart, and she went up to Charlie and Estelle, and, ignoring what had been said by Mrs. Medlicott, asked them with infinite kindness if she could be of any use to them? For the hotel-keeper, driven to the necessity of choice, had, wisely for himself, determined to keep the two who already had done his house some good, and whose departure would probably draw others, too, away—and had told these poor young newcomers, without too great expenditure of courtesy, that they must leave now on the instant—he would not give them rooms.

"There are other hotels," said Estelle with all her old quiet dignity.

She neither failed nor blenched. This small spite of the former cook's daughter fell from her as something utterly unimportant, aside by the side of her darling's statement that she was, or ought else? She was only sorry that she had to go forth to find another place. He was too fatigued already. But even that must be borne, and bravely.

"Your poor gentleman looks too ill for much exertion," said the lady.

"I would not stay here with that woman if I could," said Charlie, with a sick man's petulance.

"Come, Estelle, let us get out of this place. It is pestiferous, with that creature here."

He spoke too freely to be heard beyond those immediately beside him, and both Anne and her husband lost the words which had they heard, would have added fuel to the already raging flames. As it was, Mr. Medlicott was left free to regret the somewhat over harsh Puritanism of his wife. Though not specially large-minded, he was of a broader and more generous mental build than Anne; and on such a day as this, when all of human life and ordering had been so tossed and wrecked, he thought he would for his own part have kept silence over those missing marriage lines, and have given the dying man peace and a place of rest in the room of the ruined gentleman, though he thought her purity too hard and too aggressive. Still, purity is such a necessity for woman—better have it in excess than not enough. And yet—and yet—his heart went out to those desolate transgressors. That poor fellow was so evidently on his last legs, and Estelle was so infinitely lovely and so pathetic in her beauty. But nothing could be done now. The thunderbolt had been launched and the consequences must be submitted to. Kindly helped by the porters to whom she masterfully made a companion by the lady who had spoken to them, a certain Mrs. Ellistone, the two poor banished and outraged exiles—these descendants of the peccant pair who ate the forbidden fruit—went slowly out into the chill dusk of the dying day to seek for an asylum where there was no Anne Aspline to denounce them, and where their certificate of marriage was not asked for. And all through that weary night sounded in Estelle's ears the murmur of virtuous abhorrence and the rustling as of the drawing away of skirts which had greeted the damning evidence of the wife, but not the husband, an adulteress and a concubine—a faithless wife and an unnatural mother—and that the man she loved and lived with was not her husband, but a fraud and a disgrace from whom, as from her, all honest women and honourable men did well to shrink.

## CHAPTER III.

"TOO, ONCE MORE!"

Anthony was not the kind of man to take the world into his confidence. He neither sulked in his tents, like Achilles, nor showed his gaping wounds as his namesake showed those of Great Caesar. He neither shirked his public duties for avoidance of contact with his fellow-men, nor madly rushed into dissipation for the better drowning of his sorrows. So far as outward conduct went it would have seemed that no storm had destroyed his harvest and shaken his root-tree to the ground. Save that he was so lean in form and lived in face—so curt of speech, and as bitter as acid—so evidently dangerous to all the limber-tongued and loose-lipped—he was the same as ever; and none but himself was his confidant.

Time as he plodded on his endless way placed a few social gravestones and opened out some new districts—knowing the room of the ruined gentleman whom he had dispossessed, and forgiven the fact that he had never a grandfather, nor an inherited coat-of-arms, nor knew Greek from Hebrew nor Spanish from French, and that he could, no more have construed "Luci bonus est odor, ex re qualibet" than could the unfortunate Nobleman himself. He was rich, and therefore he would be an acquisition; and he was long-headed and with the methodical habits of a man of business, and so far would help to keep things parochial and communal in order. And then Anthony's fortune—undoubtedly the most considerable man of the district—knowing the nothing of those hidden threads which bound their two fates together, threw the shield of his protection round the newcomer from the beginning; and the neighbourhood naturally followed suit. So that the Smythe Smiths were soon included in the society of the place, and Anthony was the one who had done most for their adoption.

Naturally enough the Smythe Smiths were pained by the ingratitude, as it seemed to them, of Charlie Osborne's silence. They had been his true and valuable backers when he most needed help, and had, moreover, given him affection in excess of patronage. Mr. Smythe Smith and his wife, indeed, were as much as a rich middle-aged man of business could be expected to like a handsome young artist without a balance at his bank or a margin silently rolling itself up. And Mrs. Smythe Smith had been yet more warmly attached to him. If she had not suffered her fondness to overflow the stiffest banks of matrimonial discretion and trickle down into the bitter-sweet garden of unlawful love, it was not for want of inner temptation, but because she had resisted that temptation, and stuck manfully to propriety, chastity, and maternity, and so that when Charlie disappeared out of sight, as if he had never been born, or had gone over the rapids of Niagara—after that one visit in London on his return from Japan, fever, and his reported death, and that one brief letter from Kinghouse—the Smythe Smiths were naturally indignant, and thought no word too hard for the young man who erst had been their minor kind of Apollo or their Raphael in patent leather. If he had been what he ought to have been, and done as he ought to have done, they would have given him this other grand commission of Upperford; but as things were they went to another who charged them with much again as Charlie had done—were never domesticated to the tame cat condition to which he had attained—and did not put in such good work nor give themselves so much trouble as the young fellow who had wrought for love, fame, money, and artistic pleasure all round. And up to this time Anthony had never heard them mention the name of their disappointing young friend and decorative artist, and knew nothing of the former relations.

Lady Elizabeth, with whom the Smythe Smiths had always kept up a friendly correspondence, and who not infrequently had her to stay with them in London, knew no more than themselves

what had befallen the former Eudemon of Kinghouse. That he had been and now was not comprised the sum of her acquaintance with things Osbornean. She did not even know that he had gone to Thorbergh—that fact which all Kinghouse and digested, and found a thousand theories on its frail basis. But then Lady Elizabeth was always the last to hear news of the kind which is good for hypothesis rather than an addition to knowledge. She was not a gossip in her own person, and those who were gossips kept their wallets unopened when they were with her. Of the existence of Mrs. Latimer and Mary Crosby she was also ignorant; so that she had no news to bring when she came to Upperford on an early visit after the installation—Mrs. Smythe Smith not being adverse from showing it to her fair-faced daughter as one of her friendly intimates to their new society at their new place.

There had been more changes than one of late. That we know. Among them was a certain change in Lady Elizabeth. Something had gone from her and something had been added to her. Her saintly quietude had gone, and in its place had come a certain practical and active vitality, as of one whose softness had been tempered by fire and whose sympathy had become consciousness. It was the picture of the wax now bitten into the plate by acid. She looked as if she had learned some lessons in a harder school than of yore—as if she had been through the fire on her own account. She was older; less beautiful in one way if more so in another; as if more knit together, and, in a sense, more passionate, more vitalised. She had fought with her wild boasts at Ephesus, and had conquered, not without loss and scars; but her combat had been of more service than she knew. It had left her less the angel than the woman; and her own personal experience of suffering made the whole difference between the sympathy that is born of pure pity and that which comes from knowledge.

She was standing on the one low broad step which was the entrance to Upperford, waiting for her host. The groom was holding two riding-horses for herself and Mr. Smythe Smith. Mrs. Smythe Smith was not a horsewoman, and she was, moreover, occupied to-day with directing the hanging of certain pictures which had just come from London for the small drawing-room. It was one of those days in March which her two been borrowed from May, and not according to the old Northern doggerel, of the borrowed days of March, but a true harbinger, a real messenger of spring, accredited and bearing the insignia. The warm south wind blew soft and sweet, as if it brought the scent of violets and the promise of roses. It stirred the leafless branches and quickened the sluggish sap slowly rising beneath the bark. It woke up something beneath the soil which sent a thrill through the sleeping roots of the hidden plants and flung a richer tinkle over the pointed tips of the growing grass. It was like May in good sooth—May, with its hopes and joys, its promises and expectations, and Lady Elizabeth, like all other living creatures, felt the sweet influences of the hour, and opened her white soul to the rosier rays of life, as a lily unfolds its petals to the sun.

She made a pretty picture as she stood there on the step, framed by the bold columns of the portico. Her riding-habit, free of all millinery excrescences, clung about her graceful figure as some Greek sculptor had arranged the folds, and her hair cast over her brow that kind of shadow which so much enhances the beauty of the eyes. She was not thinking so much as feeling—and feeling as she had done for one brief period in years gone by. A new influx of youth and possible joy seemed to have invaded her brain and blood with that suggested scent of violets and promise of roses. The grey ashes of her life seemed to be fanned again into flame. She felt happy, she did not know why; and for no reason that she could have given had she been asked, her sweet and mouthful smile shone like the light of love and the flash of happy laughter. And as she stood there, more like the Delight of Anthony's first days at Kinghouse than she had been since the hour when he had all but seen her weakness and divined her secret, Anthony himself came riding through the lodge gates and up to the house, like the embodied spirit of the past—the human form of her sensations.

Before she had realised things as they were, and while she was still in that current of the past where she was still in that current of the past, Anthony had swung himself from his horse and had her hands in his—both her hands in both of his—as in the old days when he half thought he loved her and half proposed to himself to ask her to be his wife.

For the moment Lady Elizabeth forgot all that lay between now and then—between the day when Anthony Harford was free to love where he would and when to love him was neither shame nor sin, and this present moment when the pale spectre of Estelle stood as the sacred barrier between him and all other women on earth; when love for him was crime and his love in return dishonour. All that she had suffered and all that she had endured, and this sudden reappearance of the only man she had ever loved brought back to her both the strength and the weakness of her love. It was not Estelle's husband who held her hands in his and into whose eyes she looked. It was the Love she had loved—the dream which she had once taken for truth.

"Ah!" she said somewhat below her breath, and not knowing too well what it was she said at all, "you, once more!"

"Yes, I once more," he returned a little grimly. He was glad to see her, this dear Delight, who has been his all others; but her personality was so inextricably interwoven with the memory of the greatest glory and the deepest shame—the purest joy and the blackest sorrow of his life—that he remembered what she forgot. Where with her Estelle was, as it were, swept into oblivion, with him she stood as his right hand, and through the grey eyes of this fair Delight seemed to look the dark orbs of his lost love. Then suddenly he let go her hands, and almost mechanically felt for that revolver in his pocket, which he touched as a Catholic might touch his sacred relic.

At that moment Mr. Smythe Smith came through the hall, and all significance in the meeting was at once destroyed. For Lady Elizabeth the south wind ceased to blow, and the silvery backwater of the past became the grey and stagnant present. Anthony Harford was no longer the Love she had loved but the husband of a missing wife—one not known to be dead nor known to be living—but still the sacred barrier between him and all other women. He might come with them, as he did, and so far repeat the circumstances of that enchanted ride at Kinghouse when he joined her and her father—but how different it all was! She wished now that she had not accepted the Smythe Smiths' invitation to Upperford. She had believed herself stronger than she was. She had thought she could meet him again without pain or regret—and she had failed to herself and to her highest sense of right. All this she thought in those intervals of silence which are like sobs; while, as she rode along the lanes, Anthony placed from her presence only the memory of Estelle, and felt as if her advent had brought him so much the nearer to his revenge.

(To be continued.)

## BURNING OF A THEATRE IN NEW YORK.

A fire broke out on Wednesday in Tony Pastor's Theatre, which is located in the Tammany Hall building. The theatre was completely gutted, and the hall itself was considerably damaged. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000.

The Midland Merchants Association have recommended the desirability of the Local Government Bill amending the system of rate collecting in large boroughs, so many sets of collectors causing a great waste of public funds.

## A BARRISTER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

On Thursday at the Marylebone Police Court, George Sheppard, 33, who was described as a barrister, of William-street, was charged with stealing two very small Bibles, worth 3s., the property of Charles H. Seddon, clerk to a financial agent, residing at 32, Osmat-street, Regent's Park. The prosecutor asked for his acquaintance of the prisoner, who had been three weeks ago, took an interest in him, gave him clothes to make him respectable, and in other ways had been kind to him, giving him food and allowing him the run of his sitting-room and the free use of his books. That went on for some time, and then he had reason to think that the prisoner was not behaving justly with regard to the books, and then told him to return those he had taken from the house to his lodgings. He promised to do so, but only brought two books back, and the witness put them into a cupboard. Those books were taken away again, and on speaking to the prisoner he admitted having taken them, and said he had pawned them. He promised to return them, but did not, and eventually witness gave the prisoner into custody. On him were found twelve pawn-tickets relating to books and one relating to a coat. Two pawn-brokers' assistants produced a number of books belonging to the prosecutor, which they said the prisoner had pawned. In his defence the prisoner admitted that Mr. Seddon had been very kind to him, and had tried to help him. The prosecutor asked him to try to sell some works he did not care to keep, and while doing so he became short of money and pledged them.—Mr. Cook fined the prisoner 20s. for illegally pawning, and ordered him to pay 15s., the amount of the pawning.—The prisoner said he had not got the money, and the case was ordered to stand over to see if he could procure it.

## A DEFAULTING EMIGRATION AGENT.

At Tuen, on Thursday, an emigration agent, named Michael Higgins, a brown-haired man, Recorder on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, but as the Crown was unable to ascertain the exact amount of his defalcations, the case was adjourned until the July assizes at Galway. From the depositions it appeared that Higgins's appointment as agent for the Cunard and White Star Steamship lines was cancelled at the end of last year, yet he continued to take the money for passages from servant girls and others, putting them off when they asked for tickets. He persuaded them to go to Queenstown to await their tickets, and after they had spent all their means they had to remain there, being destitute. After being arrested Higgins was admitted to bail, and absconded. He was, however, arrested in Ballinacree, and lodged in Galway Gaol.

## A HOME RULE MEETING IN LONDON.

A meeting was held in St. James's Hall on Thursday night, in connection with the London Liberal and Radical Union, for the purpose of condemning the Irish policy of the Government. Mr. John Morley, M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance of Gladstonian members of Parliament on the platform.—The chairman condemned the action of the Government with regard to the treatment of Mr. Dillon, whose heavy sentence had been passed because of his powerful political position in Ireland. It was monstrous that such sentences should be imposed without the security of a jury. The Coercion Act was not directed against crime but against politics. He denounced the present policy of the Government with regard to Ireland as barbarous, absolute, and a stain on the nation. He mistook the temper of his countrymen if this system was destined to endure much longer.—Mr. Lockwood, M.P., moved that the meeting voted with indignation the extension of the coercion policy of the Government in Ireland, and that the Government be petitioned to Parliament, and the character of the present treatment to which the political opponents of the Government were subjected.—Professor Stuart, M.P., seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Frith, M.P., and a dissenting preacher, and adopted.

## THE NATIONAL DEFENCE BILL AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—As one who has served a very long time in the Volunteer force, and still on the active list, perhaps I may be allowed to say a word or two on this subject. The bill, if passed in its present shape, will, I venture to think, have a momentous effect on the very existence of the force. In the first place, the recruiting ground will be much restricted, as many men who now enter the ranks would not consent to become honorary Militiamen. Nor do I think, as far as my observations go, that the most trustworthy volunteers will consent to the new conditions. They argue that they do not see why they should submit to the trials of compulsory, and, to them, perhaps, ruinous military service, whilst their equally able-bodied countrymen are quietly sleeping in their beds. In common fairness it seems to me that whenever the Volunteers are compulsorily embodied, a ballot for the Militia should be taken for a number of men equal to the number of Volunteers forced on duty. No substitutes should be allowed, and the same doctrine that should be applied to the Militia should be applied to the Volunteers. No one could object to this, as every man would be directly or indirectly liable, although the Volunteers would be the first sent to the front, as, of course, they should be. A clause of this kind inserted would greatly strengthen the hands of the authorities in the hour of danger, and would hurt no one in time of peace. It is said that certain firms have already given their men notice that if they sign the new conditions they must leave their employment. It is to be hoped that these firms, if it is time even employers were made to understand their responsibilities to their country. The Government are struggling hard to find a remedy for the present dangerous state of the national defence, which they know full well has been neglected far too long; but, as far as the Volunteers and the public are concerned, it seems to me Mr. Stanhope has not gone quite far enough.—Yours, &c., HERBERT P. MILLER.

In Baltimore it is proposed to put letter-boxes on the street cars. This will bring a letter to the post office from any part of the city in half an hour.

## MAPLE &amp; CO.

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MAPLE AND CO.—BORDERED CENTRAL CARPETS. Large stock of Carpets, Brussels, Axminster, &c., at 25s. per yard. List of other sizes free on application to MAPLE AND CO., Carpet Factors, Tottenham Court-road, London.

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## CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From *Mooseline*.)  
A FACT FROM THE NORTH.—Hairdresser (shaving an annual subscriber): You've had your hair cut, sir.—A. S.: Yes.—Hairdresser: Very badly done, sir.—A. S.: Very badly.—Hairdresser: Who on earth cut it, sir?—A. S.: You cut it yourself, yesterday; why you name it from the Derby.—Hairdresser doesn't remember.

THE MOSCOW GAZETTE.  
(By our Optimist.)  
The Moscow Gazette,  
So oft in a pot  
With the policy England pursues  
Is delighted to hear  
That our Army is queer,  
And our arms give our soldiers the blues.

It professes to think  
We are just on the brink  
Of collapse as a martial State;  
And when ironclads collide,  
Is pleased to deride,  
And o'er all our mishaps is c'ate.  
But the Moscow Gazette  
Will not triumph just yet;  
If we need swords and guns we can buy 'em;  
And if hordes of the Czar  
Should push matters too far,  
Our soldiers are ready to try 'em.

The Hawarden show is over, and the Gladstones have come to town after performing daily to select audiences of excursionists. We must not venture to ask what terms Mr. Gladstone gets from the railway companies for making an exhibition of himself like this. But we should rather like to know, because if he would be inclined to go round the country in a van we could perhaps offer him better.

The agitation against the licensing clauses is being worked up with all the zest that a political purpose can give it. From religion down to vaccination, everything is made a party cry—everything but conscience and consistency. What could be more incongruous than to see the great temperance fraternity converting itself into the willing tool of the Irish movement, which was begun in a public-house and subsists upon two-pennorths of whisky?

There are quite a number of murderers at large—enough to fill a good sized public meeting in Trafalgar-square to protest against police interference.  
(From Punch.)  
WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR GRUBS?—(For Perseverance.)—Paterfamilias, R.A., R.W.S., &c.: There you go, as usual, strutting away on that abominable instrument instead of painting! People tell me you can play and sing like a professional nigger; and yet, with all my care, you can't even make a decent copy of a plaster cast!—Constance: Ah! dear papa, if you'd always discouraged my painting as much as you've always encouraged my music, by this time I should paint almost as well as you do!

"THE ONE ORANGE GAZETTE."—"By-the-by, I wish you would get me a card for the Duchess of Beaufort's dance."—"I'll try. But you'll have to get a costume from her, or a bonnet, or something, as she only asks her customers!"

OBVIOUS ERRATUM.—At a political meeting, Lord George Hamilton delivered a statement of the amount which the Government intend to expend annually in strengthening the Navy.—"This, he maintained, would keep us abreast of foreign nations." Has not a word been misreported in the above quotation? "Abreast?" Surely what the noble lord really did say must have been "Ahead!"

The Channel Bridge in the Air.—What sort of structure would be the most suitable for bridging over the "silver streak"?—The Pons Asinorum.

(From Judy.)  
THERE IS NO REPLY TO THIS.—Says a contemporary:—"That the penny-postage system has been a great blessing to the rich as well as to the poor there can be no doubt, but it has thrown a very large amount of extra work upon many people without any corresponding return."—Confound it! It is the "corresponding return" that we object to.

A YOUTHFUL OPINION.—"When I grow up," said a little six-year-old philosopher, "shan't I feel strange for a day or two!"

THE TWO SIDES.—He (poetical): But what is money compared with true love?—She (practical): Ah! now I wonder whether my dressmaker would accept that sentiment?

THE VACANCY AT Ayr.—The representation of Ayr is no light matter, and now that a vacancy has occurred let us hope a Unionist will be found to refill it. A change in Ayr would not do at the present juncture. Until Ayr is properly supplied in this direction, we shall not breathe freely.  
Spring Novelties—Fine days.

(From Fun.)  
A TENNIS-OMAN IN THE.—Aunt Maria (just arrived): Well, how are you young people getting on?—Maud (smirking under the loss of a set): Oh, Charley and I have only love, so far, but I'm going in for service directly.—Aunt Maria: My dear child, don't talk like that. You can come and stay with me till he can afford to marry.

A "BEAR" GARDEN.—Capel Court (professional promoter and amateur horticulturist): Yes, Miss Simpleton, this cactus is very rare. You can quite understand I am rather proud of my plants.—Miss S.: Oh, yes. I heard papa say that nothing you brought out the other day (he didn't mention the name) was the biggest plant he'd ever known, and he thought you would send it to pot as soon as it was worth your while.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE ON WYE VALLEY LINE.—Wag (who knows the line): We shall pass through some beautiful scenery directly. (Tunnel, and interval of two minutes.)—Stranger: Er—your said, sir—or—that we should—er—see some beautiful scenery; but—Wag: I didn't say you would see it, my friend; I said we should pass through it, and we're just done so.  
Shoemaker (accused of giving false weight): The fact is, yer honour, the inspector has been lying in wait for me. It's a put up job.—Magistrate: That would have made no difference to you, if you had not been lying in wait also. Five pounds and costs.

(From Funny Folks.)  
PROPER WEAR FOR AN "EYE-GLASS" ANIMAL.—According to a Yankee contemporary, "another horse has been fitted with spectacles. It belongs to Erie, and the restoration of his ability to see distinctly is said to have increased the animal's value more than one hundred dollars." Steeds in spectacles are evidently getting quite common across the Atlantic; so the next equine sensation will have to be a dandy trotter who prances around in a pince-nez.

A vegetarian gentleman kindly intimates that wheaten bread, with milk or water, is good and sufficient nutriment for human beings. At present we are without conviction on the point, but we shall certainly be put upon this diet if ever we are convicted, for the Government think so highly of it, that it is, we believe, provided in all her Majesty's prisons and penitentiaries.

Our Stock Exchange tipster says beware of speculating in gold mines, for it is notorious that you look out for squalls when you take in a reef. "What the Tipster said to the Shilling"—"Monsieur, I will be frank with you."  
Should be Square and Above Board.—Chess.  
Acoustic Paradox—Silent Sounds: Cod sounds.

(From *Ally Sloper*.)  
Hullo, Walker! shouted Johnson, "how are you? You don't look well?"—"Do, dear boy; I go and get a cold! I've got it in the head, you do," said Walker, with occasional intervals for application of pocket-handkerchief. "Oh, yes! a cold always flies to the weakest part, doesn't it?"

The poor clerk on £100 a year puts his twopenny into the bag at church with an inward misgiving and sense of shame; the wealthy merchant, worth £12,000 a year, drops his sovereign in with pride and self-satisfaction, yet they both give the same

amount, viz., one twelve-thousandth part of their income. Comment is superfluous.

"Look here, milkman," shouted an enraged customer, "look at this milk you sold me this morning. I have had it tested, and it is more than half water." "Then you must've bought it of somebody else, m'm, b'cos I'll swear I never puts more than a third water inter my milk," said the milkman.

"It's all very well to talk, dad," said young Sharpshins, "but you can't deny that boxing is a most manly exercise." "I don't know so much about that," remarked the old man, "for I see that in America the girls are going in for it. Now I know an exercise which I consider far more manly, and one in which the fair sex could not possibly compete." "What is that?" asked young Sharpshins, eagerly. "Shaving," said old Sharpshins, grimly.

## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From *St. Stephen's Review*.)  
Vienna Court circles have been pleasantly surprised this week by the news that the Archduchess Valerie, the youngest daughter of the Emperor Franz Joseph, who up till now has repeatedly refused to be wedded, and was known by her aversion to the very idea of matrimony, has changed her mind. She is about to marry her cousin, the Archduke Franz, the eldest son of the Archduke Charles Louis. He is 25 years old, and captain in the 4th Regiment of Dragoons. As for the Archduchess Valerie, she is 20 years of age, and London society had, a few months ago, the opportunity of seeing and admiring her accomplishments, her rare simplicity, and her brilliant intellectual capacities.

The licensed victuallers seem to be a most curiously stupid body, for they have taken no steps whatever to counteract the total demonstration of last Saturday; indeed, I am assured that they do not propose to make any more what-over, and that they actually regret the introduction of the compensation clause into Mr. Ritchie's bill. That is the official talk in London, and I should be disposed, under the circumstances, to advise the Government to leave them to the tender mercies of the county councils, were it not that the public is vitally concerned; and I know very well when we get parts of England with Maine liquor law in force, the rage of the average Englishman against a Government that has thus permitted him to be robbed of his beer would know no bounds.

As matters stand, the Government is absolutely safe so long as it adheres to the perfectly fair arrangement proposed by Mr. Ritchie. That licensed victuallers have by usage a most valuable vested interest was conclusively proved by Mr. Gladstone, when he intimated how a man who built a house at a cost of £3,000 could get £12,000 for it when licensed. It would be most unjust to let a lot of totalitarians rob any such man, as they would do right off in places like Darlington unless proper safeguards are provided.

(From *Life*.)  
The report that Mrs. Crawford, the respondent in the Crawford divorce suit, has joined the Methodist communion is not quite true, though I should not be surprised if some such event took place before long. Mrs. Crawford for some time back has been a diligent attendant on the ministrations of the Rev. Prince Hughes, who conducts the service in St. James's Hall in connection with the West-end mission. She takes also a practical interest in the work of the six or eight sisters who visit the poor and the sick in connection with the same mission, and is very liberal with her subscriptions. The Methodists would probably be very glad to put her name on their roll, and at present circumstances appear to favour the hope which is entertained by some of the ladies at St. James's Hall.

The agitation about our national defences is still being kept well to the fore, but the English people are not as yet sufficiently frightened by the scare to effect any permanent good. Of course a great deal that has been said about our unpreparedness for war has been so over-exaggerated that the nation is loth to believe that anything is seriously wrong, and therefore will not be convinced of the real evils which are known full well to exist. The fortifications of the country are far from satisfactory, while the entrances to the Thames, it has been asserted, are provided with little or no means of self-defence if called upon for the protection of the capital. The first thing, then, to be done is to rouse the public to take an interest in the all-important subject of the safety of the empire, and this being brought about, to set to work at once and secure the country against the attacks of a foreign invasion.

Now, as the time draws nearer, the celebration of the tercentenary of the Spanish Invincible Armada promises in its way to be one of the most interesting and patriotic displays of the year. Already a large number of her Majesty's ships have been ordered to Plymouth, and will play an active part in the festivities which are to be held next month at the western port during the week that celebrations are to take place all over the country. Although there is as yet no authentic statement to go upon, it is expected in various naval circles that the ships which have been at Devonport during Armada week will afterwards separate for a series of evolutions which will last almost a fortnight or three weeks, and be carried on much on the same principle as those which took place last year after the Royal jubilee naval review.

(From *Truth*.)  
I am informed that there is not the slightest foundation for the widely-circulated report that a marriage will take place between Princess Victoria of Teck and Mr. Gilbert Drummond-Wilboughby, eldest son of Lord and Lady Aveland. Princess Beatrice is again expected, and her accompaniment is expected to take place in October at Balmoral.

The Grand Duchess Wladimir gave a ball at St. Petersburg to celebrate the twentieth birthday of the Czarévitch, at which all the ladies appeared in white and all the men in red. The Empress was in white satin, embroidered with gold, and she blazed with diamonds from head to foot. Most of the company wore fancy dresses, the hostess being arrayed in a picturesque Elizabethan costume of the time of Queen Elizabeth, with a profusion of diamonds and pearls. There were some magnificent Eastern costumes.

Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, younger son of the Grand Duchess Catherine Michaelovna, has recently been in disgrace at St. Petersburg, owing to his having been guilty of the indiscretion of whispering loudly to a friend during one of the long Easter services in the Imperial Church. The Emperor, having observed him, ordered him to his quarters for eight days; imprisonment, commanded that the punishment should be announced at the parade of the Grand Duke Michel Pavlovitch Regiment, to which Duke Charles belongs, and forbade him to appear at Court. After two days, however, these punishments were remitted at the request of the Empress.

(From *The World*.)  
The new wing at Balmoral, which is a most effective addition to the Castle, has not yet been completed, and there is still a lot of decorative work to finish. It is to be occupied, during the autumn sojourn of the Court, by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg and their children, and by the children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The Prince of Wales is to be the guest of the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, at Bestwood Lodge, Notts, from Monday, July 9th, till Wednesday, the 11th, during the week of the Royal Agricultural Show at Nottingham.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has carried the Curragh of Kildare, after all. The financial authorities resisted as long as they could, but the "danger" scare opened Prince Edward triumphant, money-bags, leaving Prince Edward triumphant.

A charming present of lace of Nottingham manufacture has been forwarded by the mayor of Nottingham to the Princess Louise, as a specimen

of the excellence of the principal local industry. Upon a recent visit to the town to open an exhibition of work executed by students at the re-creative evening classes, Princess Louise had hinted a preference for French lace, as being more tasteful and highly finished. This observation appears to have pleased the mayor, whose present of the product of Nottingham lace machines embraces some exquisite specimens, which will compare favourably with the choicest hand-made lace.

## ANOTHER IRISH CONSPIRACY.

It is announced that the Fenian, John S. Walsh, whose presence in Paris was reported a fortnight ago, has been since then under close observation by the police, and, finding, after an interview with an agent of Scotland Yard, how thoroughly they were acquainted with him and his doings, he at once abandoned his mission and took passage for New York under the name of Walters, in the steamship Normandie, which sailed from Havre on Saturday. This man was one of the salaried organisers of the Land League until January, 1885, when he fled to escape arrest for the Phoenix Park murders. The new plot of which he was chief agent, was hatched in concert with Thomas Brennan, the secretary to the league, and certain of the Clan-na-Gael leaders in America. Brennan now lives in Omaha, Nebraska, not far from Lincoln, in the same State, which is at present the home of Patrick Egan, principal treasurer of the Land League. Although ostensibly an emigrant employed in a navy yard of New York, Walsh represented that his visit to Europe was a pleasure trip; but he has been receiving considerable sums of money, and only last week he showed a Scotland Yard officer three £20 Bank of England notes which had just reached him from a man named John Groves, known as a prominent member of the Clan-na-Gael. The man Groves also lives at Omaha, and is a friend and ally of Brennan. Associated with Walsh was another American, named Joseph Patrick McKenna. This man has been living at an hotel in Paris as John Sylvester. He is, it appears, officially connected with Lodge 96 of the Clan-na-Gael in Chicago, but the account he gives of himself indicates that his position there and his part in the present plot are merely subordinate. Thomas Brennan, who travelled from Omaha to Chicago to give him, giving out that he had work for him in Nebraska, really sending him to New York to take steamer for Europe. As Walsh would not venture to land in the United Kingdom, McKenna was placed at his disposal as a messenger to this country, and he has visited various places and persons on his behalf, but he seems to be a mere tool of the conspirators. He has returned to New York in the same steamer as Walsh. Each travelled from Paris to Havre in a separate compartment in company with a detective officer, who escorted them to the steamer.

## TELEGRAPH CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."  
Sir,—After a continuous experience as an operator since 1858, I may be allowed to say that in many cases where error exists it is mainly caused by the sender himself; indistinct writing and careless construction of his telegram to reduce its cost often render the message valueless. It is a fact at the present time, although dealing with well-educated and influential persons, half our time is occupied by rewriting their telegrams; in many cases every word has to be "punched up" in order to render it clear at the instrument station. Should the accepting clerk fail to notice something that is unintelligible, punishment in various forms follows. As a further proof of the carelessness of the public, scarcely a day passes without messages being left on our counter, minus any name or address; the indignation of the sender finds a place in the columns of the daily papers, yet the non-delivery of his telegram, yet the initial omission on the part of the writer to furnish the necessary particulars, is the sole cause of the trouble. With respect to the distortion of telegrams, that is likely to continue where so many girls and boys are employed in such an important branch of business as telegraphy. Inexperience, careless manipulation of an instrument, weak signals and pressure, all lead up to error; but if the telegraph-sending public would only write clearly, wait whilst the clerk examines his message, refrain from such concise construction as is now prevalent from motives of economy, it will then be found unnecessary to bring down censure on a deserving body of civil servants.  
June 4th, 1888.

## THE VERY SAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."  
Sir,—Can you inform me whether the Mr. Gladstone who opposes the compensation to publicans whose shops are compulsorily closed is the same Mr. Gladstone who granted grocers licenses to sell spirits, by which drunkenness has so increased among females? Also, whether he is related to that Mr. Gladstone who so successfully advocated compensation to slave-owners when slavery was abolished? If he is the same man—then we behold in him one and the same time, patronising and denouncing the liquor traffic, both from pure patriotism; also, denouncing payment to the slave-owner on the ground of rights of property and vested interests, the slave trade being thus by comparison a virtuous and Christian occupation and thoroughly in accord with Gladstonism. I am aware, sir, that evil-disposed people affirm a connection of intent to exist between the Gladstones and the Gibbys, who supply the slave with wine and spirits, and also that the Gladstone family realised a large fortune by the sale of a Mr. Gladstone's slaves; therefore I can hardly think that this Mr. Gladstone is that Mr. Gladstone.—Yours &c.,

## AN ANXIOUS INQUIRY.

## HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

O, think of the feeble, the sick, and afflicted,  
The dying, the dead, think ye all of the pain,  
That thousands around us are suffering daily,  
Who for months, aye, for years, perhaps now have lain.

It may be they're strangers, or friends, and relations,  
With sickness and death have to struggle and fight;  
And shall we whose vigour and health is all perfect,  
Not help these poor creatures, not spare them a mite?

Our hospitals crowded! Oh, think of these places,  
The homes of the helpless, the sickly, and low,  
When, though we to-day are enjoying our freedom,  
To-morrow, alas! may be our turn to go.

Ah, think of the dangers that thickly surround us,  
Which dangers may come when we least are aware,  
And let not our eyes then be shut to the needful,  
But be ready to give of what we can spare.

FRANK W. SMITH.

## A GARLAND FOR JUNE.

Wreaths a bright garland for bright bonny June,  
A garland sweet, fragrant, and gay,  
And weave it with hearts and with voices in tune,  
Whilst summertime holds its brief sway.

Gather the flowers from the wood and the field,  
And let every herbaroid its choicest gifts yield.  
Wreath June a garland of unfading flowers,  
Budding Content and blossoming Love;  
Humility's fragrance will sweeten the hours,  
And Gratitude's perfume be wafted above.

With Nature's great heart and our own heart in tune,  
We will sing to the praise of the beautiful June.  
FRED. A. WHITEHEAD.

The Official Gazette of Vienna announces that the prohibition against the export of horses is now rescinded.

## THE MURDER IN REGENT'S PARK.

At the Marylebone Police Court the eight men charged with the murder of Joseph Rumbold in Regent's Park, on the 24th ult., were brought before Mr. De Bunsen for further examination on the charge of murdering the deceased. Their names are George Galletly, 18, of no occupation, 135, Whitfield-street, Tottenham Court-road; William Elvis, 16, porter, 23, Wybert-street, Kentish Town; Francis Cole, 18, porter, 30, William-street, Hampstead-road; Peter Lee, 19, sailor, 23, Whitfield-street; William Joseph Graefe, 19, cutter, 29, London-street; William Henshaw, 16, French polisher, 2, William-street, Hampstead-road; Charles Henry Gorrer, 16, farrier's boy, 183, Drummond-street; and Michael Dooling, 15, porter, 22, Seaton-street. The deceased, Joseph Rumbold, 22, was a printer's machinist, lately residing at 9, Bridport-street, Bedford-square. Mr. Angus Lewis appeared on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. St. Bernard Wilson defended Galletly, Lee, and Henshaw; Mr. A. J. Skipper was for Elvis and Dooling; Mr. Freke Palmer represented Cole and Gorrer; and Mr. C. F. Gill defended Graefe. The following evidence was given:—Charles Chapman, a shoemaker, residing at 47, Upper Rathbone-place. He was generally called Sissy. On the 23rd ult. she was with Francis Cole, in the Marylebone-road, about ten o'clock in the evening, when some young men stopped them, and asked Cole his name. They said, "Are you Pacey?" He said, "No." They asked her if her name was Weston. She said it was not, but she knew Weston. The young men said to Cole, "You are wanted at the corner for a five." Then a young man shouted, "Jack, come here." Several other young men came up, and they struck Cole, knocked him down, and he was kicked. She cried out, "How many more?" and they hit her in the face, gave her a black eye, and then all ran off.

## Clery's Evidence.

—David Clery, 19, baker, out of employment, living at 2, Marlborough-court, King-street, Regent-street, said he was in the fair in Tottenham Court-road on Wednesday evening, May 23rd. He saw Cole there, who told him about Sissy Chapman being struck. In course of conversation Cole asked witness to join him the next night to see if they could find the fellows. He consented to do so. Galletly was known to him as Garry. Next morning he met Cole, who said, "Sissy's got a black eye." Witness said he had heard about the fellows hitting her in the eye. Cole then said, "Will you come up to Marylebone to find these fellows out to-night?" and witness said he would. That night he went up to the fair about seven. He saw Galletly, who had with him Todd and Jack Harvey. Galletly said, "Aren't you coming up, and can't you bring up some fellows?" Witness asked Elvis and Mickey Dooling, and they consented to go. Cole came up afterwards. They mustered a mob of fellows and made a start for Union-street first. He knew the prisoner Lee. On the 24th ult. he saw a knife to defend himself. Witness said to him, "Put that thing away." Lee had drawn it out of a scabbard then. About five or six of them saw the knife then, and amongst them was Galletly. None of the party, excepting Ted Brittain, left them at that time. In Union-street Todd and Jack Harvey went to change their coats, and others left. There were then remaining the eight prisoners, witness, his little brother, and Brown. They looked in the Green Man and saw there were some Marylebone fellows there; not knowing them, they walked two by two along the Marylebone-road, until they came to York-terrace, where there was an organ playing. He told three of their company to go across and

## See if any Marylebone Fellows were

listening to the organ. The three men came back and said there were no Marylebone fellows there. They were about going up the road, when Galletly proposed that they should all go into the park. Elvis and Dooling proposed to go into the park by Clarence Gate and meet the others who were to go into the park by the York Gate. On going into the park witness walked with others on the fence side of the outer circle, and others walked on the side next the houses. He saw Brown go away while they were in the park to look for Elvis and Dooling. They passed Byrne with his girl Lee. He knew Byrne by sight, but not by name. One asked, "Who is this fellow?" and witness replied, "I know him; he's all right." They went on, and he saw Rumbold and his young woman walking towards Clarence Gate, on the fence side. Galletly was then about twenty yards behind. Witness went on to look for his companions, who had gone away. After going about twenty-five yards he saw them coming from the Clarence Gate. They said they had not seen the Marylebone fellows. Then they all returned towards the York Gate; and after going nearly as far as the bend, Galletly came up out of breath saying, "I've stabbed him." Graefe was coming up behind him. Witness said, "Who?" but he got no answer. He saw Byrne afterwards, and witness was then with Galletly. The girl was with Byrne then. Elvis, Dooling, and the others were close by. Galletly said to Byrne, "It was a—shame to hit the girl in the eye." Then witness turned downhearted, and he went back with others, including Galletly, Elvis, Dooling, Browning, Graefe, and Gorrer. They all went through Allport-place to Marylebone-road, where they reached the church. Then they all went to the fair. They got there at 10 or 10.30. It was then dark. In the fair he again saw Galletly with a mob, telling what he had done. Several of the prisoners were with him. Galletly was saying "I've laid one out" to the other prisoners. Galletly asked witness to go to Grafton-place with him, and they saw Cole there. They talked together, and Cole promised to meet them in the fair at a later hour. In passing the Duke of York palace, a man put his head out of the door who was known to both, and Galletly went over to him and

## Showed him the Knife.

Witness also saw the knife, and there was blood on it half way up the steel. Galletly, after showing the knife, put it back into its sheath. They all then walked back to the fair. Next morning he saw Galletly again, when he said he had thrown the knife down a sewer, and that he had blood on the knee of his trousers, but he had scraped it off. The knife produced, a white-handled knife, about eight inches long, was like the one he saw in the hands of Galletly, but he could not swear to it. The sheath was also like the one which Galletly had, but he could not swear to that either.—By Mr. Gill: When they came up together in the fair, they did not tell whether Graefe saw the knife when it was produced, but he saw him in the park, when Graefe was walking on the side next the houses. After Galletly said "I've stabbed him," Graefe came up the road. Witness walked home with Graefe apart from the others. He did not tell Graefe when near Clarence Gate that he had been stabbed in the Park. Witness remembered saying to Graefe, "They ought not to have brought the knife with them," but he did not tell Graefe that a man was stabbed. —By Mr. Wilson: Nothing had been promised to witness for coming—nothing more than what was in the papers, that those who could give evidence should have a reward, or something, or a set off, or a free pardon. He saw Lee in the fair, but did not ask him to go with them to pay off the fellow. He only asked Lee and Henshaw.—Did you strike Rumbold? No. I swear on my solemn oath I did not.—By Mr. Palmer: Witness saw Cole in the fair before going to the park, and the last he saw of him was near Clarence Gate. At a later hour he saw him in Grafton-place. Witness saw Gorrer in the fair, and asked him to go for a walk. He saw Gorrer going into the park that night.—The further examination was adjourned to the 12th inst.

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## THE GARDEN.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

The newly-planted beds and borders will require frequent attention to encourage the plants to grow freely and fill the beds. Water must be given where needed in sufficient quantities to moisten all the soil around the roots. A mere dribble of no use. Beds of pelargoniums when the roots get to work will not require any water if the soil is frequently stirred with the hoe. Some people have an almost insane affection for using the rake, scratching off every little stone as big as a marble and every little clod of soil and sealing up the pores of the earth. If we want the plants to grow we must keep a loose surface, and stones are not the worst evils a gardener has to deal with; they have a place in the economy of nature, for they would not have been there. Peg down all trailing plants, such as verbenas and heliotropes. It is not advisable to get rid of any surplus plants we may have just yet, as perhaps some of those planted out may die. I once had a garden where the red ants were very numerous, and they destroyed a good many plants before I could clear them out, which I did at last by pouring paraffin and water in their haunts.

## Sow Wallflowers.

If not already in, for blooming next spring. Sow thinly and transplant to a nursery bed when large enough. Cuttings or slips of double wallflowers will root now in a shady place kept moist. I used to have years ago a dwarf double yellow wallflower; very nice it was either in the border or in a cut state in a small vase, but on changing my residence I lost it. Cuttings of pansies or mimulus will root freely now in a shady position under a handglass or without, but the use of glass hastens the rooting and insures the success of every good cutting.

## Pansies for the Summer Shows

should not be permitted to flower till just before the time arrives for exhibition. As a rule, the first flowers are the finest and best. Pinch off the buds before they open till within a week of the show. Strong, healthy, well-rooted little plants set out now in a moist situation, with plenty of rich soil, and a loamy soil placed round the roots, will produce flowers for the July show perhaps better than old-established plants, if well attended to in mulching and watering.

## Rose Notes.

The teas and noisettes on walls will soon be in blossom, and if there are any traces of green fly wash the plants well with soap-suds; apply forcibly with a syringe and repeat it as often as necessary. Quassia chips, four ounces to the gallon, make a very useful insecticide. Boil the quassia in a quart of water, strain, and add soft water enough to make a gallon of weak wash. It will kill the green fly if the wash is applied with the fly could be dipped in; where possible, this is the most effectual way of using it, as each insect gets the benefit of it. Liquid manure will have a beneficial effect upon roses now, and a much of manure placed over the roots will be a great help. If only a few fine blossoms are required for a particular purpose, thinning the buds will be an advantage; it will also tend to spread the blooming season over the whole summer, instead of having a great flush of blossom in July, and then a dull waiting time for the plants to recover themselves.

## Standard Roses

are not much grown now, dwarf plants on their own roots being the fashion. Nevertheless, standard roses have their uses, and those who dislike to see their naked stems may cover them with creepers such as tropeaeum, maurandias, &c. See that all standards are well staked, as if the wind blows their plants over, the heads will suffer and may be blown off altogether. Rub off all young shoots from standard briars intended for budding, excepting two or three well-placed shoots at the top.

## Seeds of Choice Auriculas and Primroses

should be gathered when ripe and sown immediately. The polyanthus is a member of the same family and requires the same treatment. All are shade-loving plants, especially suited for the suburban amateur's garden.

## Plant Celery and Celeriac.

The last-named plant is a turnip-rooted celery more thought of on the continent than here. It is an excellent vegetable especially for stewing, and some day when it becomes better known it will be more cultivated. It has the same kind of foliage as the ordinary celery, but instead of forming a heart rising up from the centre of the leaves, it has a round bulb a pound or more in weight. The leaves may be used for flavouring, and the bulb as a vegetable. The seeds are sown like the ordinary celery and transplanted on well-manured land either on the surface or in slight hollows. Plant the rows 2 ft. apart, and earth up when the bulbs are formed.

## Carter's Incomparable Crimson

is a good variety of celery for the main crop for setting out in the trenches now where land is scarce. Make a wide trench, manure and prepare it in the ordinary way, and set out three or more rows in it, a foot apart, and nine inches from plant to plant in the rows. This is a good system to adopt where the soil is dry and porous, as the plants are more easily watered, and the manure being placed in bulk retains its effect longer.

## The White Cos Lettuce

is the best for present sowing and planting, and the ridges between the celery trenches are good positions for them.

## Window Plants

should not be crowded; one or two well-grown plants are more effective than a dozen if not well done. All plants will do better in the open air now than in the window; therefore, I should not think that only those that are really effective should be kept therein, placing the others in the open air, standing the pots on some coal ashes or on a board to keep the worms out. Pelargoniums and calceolarias now in blossom must be kept moist. A teaspoonful of some artificial stimulant sprinkled over the soil in the pot and watered will be a great help.

ADAM.

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Ac.: 20 Verbenas, 20 Lobelia, 10 Ageratums, 10 Petunias, 10 Fuchsias, 10 Heliotropes, 10 Geraniums, 10 Marigolds, 10 Nasturtiums, 10 Primroses, 10 Pansies, 10 Carnations, 10 Sweet Williams, 10 Stocks, 10 Ranunculus, 10 Anemones, 10 Tulips, 10 Hyacinths, 10 Alliums, 10 Crocuses, 10 Iris, 10 Lilies, 10 Gladioli, 10 Narcissus, 10 Daffodils, 10 Foxgloves, 10 Delphiniums, 10 Lupines, 10 Peas, 10 Beans, 10 Carrots, 10 Potatoes, 10 Onions, 10 Leeks, 10 Cabbages, 10 Cauliflowers, 10 Broccoli, 10 Brussels Sprouts, 10 Kale, 10 Spinach, 10 Lettuce, 10 Radishes, 10 Turnips, 10 Swedes, 10 Parsnips, 10 Beets, 10 Asparagus, 10 Artichokes, 10 Fennel, 10 Chervil, 10 Parsley, 10 Dill, 10 Coriander, 10 Basil, 10 Mint, 10 Thyme, 10 Rosemary, 10 Sage, 10 Marjoram, 10 Oregano, 10 Lavender, 10 Eucalyptus, 10 Myrtle, 10 Box, 10 Yew, 10 Holly, 10 Ivy, 10 Laurel, 10 Juniper, 10 Cypress, 10 Palm, 10 Fern, 10 Moss,



## THE THEATRES.

## "THE SCARLET LETTER."

Two dramatisations of Nathaniel Hawthorne's famous novel have been given to the public during the past week—one written by the Hon. Stephen Coleridge, in collaboration with Mr. Norman Forbes, produced on the opening of the Royalty by Miss Calhoun on Monday evening; the other prepared by Mr. Alec Nelson, brought out at the Olympic on the following afternoon. As a critical analysis of the former adaptation will, broadly considered, be found to apply no less to the latter, the trust estimate of both pieces may, perhaps, be best given by commenting upon the theory of juxtaposition. The impression left by both performances upon the mind is the neither adaptation adequately conveys the subtle spirit of the novel to the play; and for this reason, that the weirdly picturesque life among the early descendants of the Puritan fathers who, landing from the Mayflower on the barren rock of New Plymouth, founded the colony of Massachusetts, vividly described as it is in Hawthorne's story, is stripped of its glamour, and the crude transposition of its main incidents to the stage, as to become, by force of contrast, commonplace and disillusionising. The very notion which, to the reader, accounts for Hester Prynne bravely hiding under her open brand of shame the name of him who caused it; for the cowardly silence of the young minister, Dimmesdale, in shrinking through fear from sharing and bearing with her their common guilt and its penance; and for the implacable malignity of Roger Chillingworth in secretly torturing by his ever-haunting presence the secret conscience of the wretched man who has wronged him, are the strange springs of human action, rendered sufficient for probability as expressed through the poetical psychology of the book, become confused and inconsistent as displayed in their bald, bare outlines through the realistic action of the stage. The stirring scenes shadowed forth in the novel no doubt find some sort of expression in the plays, but only as seen stripped with ruthless, not to say coarse, hands of their artistic beauty, turning nature into mere artifice and awe into sensationism. An unparadiseable liberty, moreover, is taken with the alteration of the Royalty stage version by the alteration of its conclusion, in which the young minister, instead of atoning for his sin by public confession, is rescued from punishment by a Jesuitical lie, declared by his paramour, who tells it, to be a direct intervention of "the hand of God." For the acting, that of the Royalty version, as compared with the Olympic, was, with one exception, by far the better and more convincing. As Hester Prynne, Miss Calhoun, if not deeply pathetic, showed earnestness of natural emotion where Miss A. Church, in identical scenes, was spasmodic and artificial. And the like comment holds good of the Dimmesdale of Mr. Forbes Robertson, as favourably contrasted against the same part played by Mr. Charrington at the Olympic, where, however, the character of the remorseless Roger Chillingworth found a far more faithful representative in Mr. Fernandez than Mr. Norman Forbes proved to be at the other theatre. Other parts at the Royalty were sustained with artistic truthfulness by actor and period by actor. Edward and Barrington. Of the two adaptations of "The Scarlet Letter," that at the Dean-street playhouse was, as it deserved to be, more favourably received, with the exception of the final scene, in which the flagrant perversion of Hawthorne's incident and moral intention was resented by the audience upon the adaptor, Mr. Coleridge, when, in answer to a half-ironical summons, he ventured to appear before them.

## OPERA COMIQUE.

The success achieved by Mrs. Bernard-Beere through her impersonation of Peg Woffington in "Masks and Faces," and confirmed anew at a "matinée" at the Opera Comique, has naturally led to the transfer of the revival to the evening programme of the same theatre, where the piece on Saturday took the place of "Ariane" withdrawn upon the previous night after its hundredth representation. The new production is, as the proverbial wit told tale to recapitulate the salient features of a performance with which the public are already so pleasantly familiar; suffice it that the humour and pathos of the famous Irish actress again found expression, as artistic as it was natural, through the acting of one of her worthiest modern representatives. A highly pleasing innovation is the gaitie introduced by Mrs. Beere into the comedy, the quiet grace of which forms an admirable contrast to the free lilt of the jig danced by her with such effect. Triplett again found a sympathetic impersonator in Mr. Henry Neville, who, with M. Marius as a rather stout and elderly Sir Charles Pomander, Mr. W. Herbert as Ernest Vane, Miss Kate Vaughan as Mabel Vane, and Miss Aubrey as Kitty Clive, made up a generally efficient cast of the comedy, which, with other revivals, is likely to occupy the Opera Comique stage until the end of the season.

## SURREY.

There is nothing special deserving notice in Mr. T. Craven's drama, "The Fugitive," produced for the first time in London at the Surrey Theatre on Monday night. It is a story of a man who has written a somewhat cleverly contrived dialogue for a couple of characters, in which he and Mr. Withers more amusingly acquit themselves, each acting as the foil to the other, and even then there is a little too much gag. In fact, it is a drama of the usual melodramatic type, the plot of which deals with old materials, and may be fitly termed a fairly good stock piece. It was well staged and capably acted.

The citizens of Stratford-on-Avon have been heaping coals of fire upon the head of Mr. Ignatius Donnelly by treating him kindly and entertaining him liberally in return for his impudent imposition upon the British public of the Bacon-Shakespeare "great cryptosham." The death is announced of Miss Harwood, whose literary pseudonym was Ross Neil, author of the pretty play of "Elfinella," produced at the Princess's with the late Miss Heath (Mrs. Wilson Barrett) in the cast; and, later on, of "Loyal Love," otherwise known as "Inez, or the Bride of Portugal," the heroine of which was impersonated by Mrs. Brown Potter. Miss Violet Vanbrugh, on succeeding from Mr. Toole's company, and the season, is to follow that of "The Ironmaster" at the St. James's, the run of which will be continued to the close of the season, and thenceforth of the Hare and Kendal partnership. Mr. Fred Vokes, a member of the family of eccentric and grotesque comedians of that name, died somewhat suddenly at the beginning of last week. The humorous actor, Mr. George Groves, has just returned from his professional visit to America. "Bred in the Bone" is the title of a new sensational melodrama arranged for production at the Strand on Monday. During the month of May, thirty-six new plays were produced in London and nine in the provinces, against

eight produced in Paris during the same period. The latest novelty at the London Pavilion is a performer who traverses a wire on roller-skates and on stilts. On Monday the Mohawk Minstrels open for a short season at the Elephant and Castle Theatre.

## ALHAMBRA.

"Antiope," the new grand ballet produced at the Alhambra on Monday night, is one of the most attractive spectacles ever placed upon the stage. It may be fitly termed a dramatic poem intelligently acted in dumb show, the effect of which is accentuated by the poetry of motion. Nothing could exceed the impressiveness or beauty of the five scenes in which the action takes place, or the diversity of the representations of subject, races, the phases of Athenian and Egean life, or the brilliance and harmonious colours of its dresses in which all who take part in it are attired. Needless to record that the principals, Misses Roscoe, Middle, Cosio, Middle, Cornani, Madame Boyley, and Middle, Marie, executed their terpsichorean movements with skill and grace, or that their individual and combined efforts met with the appreciation they deserved. The numerous auxiliaries and corps d'ensemble are unusually well trained, the manoeuvres they execute are of an original kind, and with the stirring and martial music of M. Jacob, the fall of the curtain on Monday night, Signor Casati (the inventor), Mr. Jacob, Mr. Morton, and the principal had to respond to a unanimous call that signalled well for a continuous and successful run.

## TROCADERO MUSIC HALL.

The success which attends Mr. Robert Bignell as a caterer at the Trocadero is due no doubt to the excellence of the entertainment at all times to be witnessed at this hall, the programmes arranged by the proprietor generally retaining their attractiveness longer than is usually the case with this class of amusement. A stirring musical sketch is interpreted by the clever Wood family. Mr. Wood gives proof of his skill as an equilibrist, and the humorous essays sponsored by Mr. A. Forrest and Mr. H. Wright prove them to be excellent comedians. Miss Rosie Heath is a good vocalist and a clever dancer; Miss Marie Le Blanc sings some smart patriotic verses, and appears to be a favourite with the audience; Miss Bessie Bonehill, who vouchsafes similar contributions, is also very popular. The vocalism of Miss Lottie Collins is greatly enhanced by her graceful dancing; Mr. Charles Sutton is very entertaining as a negro comedian; Mr. J.W. Bowley and Mr. H. Gannon, Miss B. Rhodes, and others take part in the entertainment, which is ably conducted by Mr. W. Hehl.

## A CANADIAN TOWN BURNED.

Hundreds Homeless. Hull, Ontario, opposite Ottawa, was partially burnt down on Tuesday. The fire began in the City Hall and extended half a mile among the wooden houses, destroying portions of ten blocks. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, a small proportion being covered by insurance. Hundreds of persons are homeless, and are camped out in the fields.

## THE ITALIAN STABBING CASE AT CAMBERWELL.

At the Lambeth Police Court on Monday, Antonio Petasis, of 1, Neate-street, Camberwell, who was arrested on Saturday night, as reported in Sunday's edition of the People, was charged with feloniously wounding with a dagger and causing grievous bodily harm to Pasquale Cascarino and Angelo Cascarino, with intent to murder, at No. 1, Neate-street, Camberwell, on the 31st of May, and also with attempting to stab Josephina Cascarino, at the same time and place. Sergeant Saltmarsh, 6 L, stated that at half past four o'clock he was in Kennington Park-road, and saw the prisoner and another man standing by an ice-cream barrow. He then saw he had marks of scratches on his face, and from his general appearance witness told him he would be charged with stabbing Pasquale and Angelo Cascarino. The prisoner did not at first understand, and then said, "Me no wanted. Me no stab. Witness took the prisoner to the Royal Road Station, where he was identified. The charge was read to him, and interpreted, and he then said, "What about this dagger? It's only military men who keep daggers. They must be mad." On the way to the station he said, "Is my brother dead or better?" He also at the station said, "My brother-in-law have money. Me have no money. We pay him 6s. a week for six months to stand in Avenue-road in the summer, and 6s. in the winter time. He take my barrow away and have a fight with me. He got four men and his missus, and they kicked me in the chest. He is a vagabond. Me not have knife—my brother have knife." This was said before he was formally charged. Witness found the clasp knife produced. Inspector Mulvaney, in answer to Mr. Biron, said the injured persons were still in Guy's Hospital, but unable at present to attend.—Mr. Biron ordered a remand.

## SOLDIERS' CANTEENS AND SERGEANTS' MESSSES.

Much dissatisfaction has been created in the sergeants' messes of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich by an order from the garrison authorities that in future all supplies in the nature of provisions, beer, &c., shall be obtained from the regimental canteen. The sergeants have always claimed and been allowed the privilege of purchasing their supplies of such necessaries as the messes prefer, and on a previous occasion in April last, when an attempt was made to secure their custom for the canteen, an appeal was made to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who directed that the almost invariable rule by which these messes employed their own contractors should continue, it being in the opinion of his Royal Highness undesirable to compel them to obtain their goods through the canteen. To this direction the duke added the observation that, while thus reserving to the sergeants the freedom they had hitherto enjoyed of making their own arrangements for the supply of malt liquor, subject to the approval of the commanding officers, his Royal Highness was of opinion that the proposed system of having only one source of supply for all the regimental institutions under the control of the canteen committee was in principle a good one, and he should be glad if commanding officers could see their way to introducing it. It is understood that corporals' rooms, wherever they may be established, must have their supplies of malt liquor from the canteen. The sergeants strongly object to the new order as violating the spirit of the duke's decision, and will again appeal.

## THE MURDER AT ALDERSHOT.

At the Aldershot Police Court, Joseph Nichol, a private in the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, was charged with the murder of Private John Osborne, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, at the South Camp, Aldershot, on the night of the 31st ult., by shooting him with a Martini-Henry rifle, loaded with a ball cartridge. The prisoner was committed for trial.—The funeral of the murdered soldier took place on Monday from the Cambridge Hospital, South Camp, at twenty minutes past two o'clock. It was attended by a large number of civilians and soldiers, Colonel A. M. Handley and all the officers of the battalion, Major-General T. Linden Bell and staff of the 1st Infantry Brigade, the band and drums, and deceased's mother from Middlesbrough.

Sarah Smith, aged 64, of 20, Gee-street, St. Luke's, went out to buy supper but was taken ill, and died immediately on her return home. Information of her death was forwarded to the district coroner.

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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

The House resumed after the Whitnaithe recess. The Bishop of Rochester moved the second reading of a Bill for the creation of a suffragan bishop for the diocese of Rochester.—Lord MINTON trusted that the passing of the bill would not preclude, at some future time, the consideration of the question of forming a new see in the diocese of Rochester.—The Marquis of SALISBURY assented to the second reading of the bill, and it was then read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

## The National Defences.

On the resumed consideration, in committee, of the resolution authorizing the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of £2,600,000 for the defence of certain ports and coaling stations, and making provision for Imperial defence, Captain PAIRCE urged upon the Government that the fleet of this country should be vastly superior to the fleets of countries which are likely to combine together against it, so as to ensure the food supply of the people.—Lord C. BRIDGES renewed his complaint of the want of organization at the Admiralty. He dwelt upon the superiority of the French in cruisers and swift-sailing ships, and pointed out that the vote for shipbuilding in this country was at present £33,000 less than it was twelve years ago. A further vote of money was not required, as the £7,000,000 used for the Sinking Fund might be advantageously applied to the Navy. He was certain we ought to build twenty-four cruisers and five line-of-battle ships, and if the Navy was organized on the present amount of the estimates would be adequate.—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON remarked that the only probable hope the noble lord and those who joined him in his present agitation, had of making it successful was to make it sensational. In regard to our naval strength the Government were building fifty per cent. more than any other nation, and were keeping well within their financial programme. They would, year by year, build four per cent. of new ships, new guns, and new cruisers, the naval expenditure of the Government was high, so as to make the Navy sufficient; but in carrying out that policy they must retain their own discretion.—Mr. LEFFERS congratulated the First Lord of the Admiralty on the firm stand he had made against Lord C. Bessford's agitation.—After some further discussion the closure was moved and the main question was put and carried by 208 to 85.—Mr. W. H. SMITH moved the second resolution that interest at three per cent. be paid out of the Army vote on so much of the said sum as may be borrowed, and on a division it was carried by 210 to 139.—The third resolution, that after 1894, all dividends received in respect of the Suez Canal shares, after deduction of the sum required for paying off the bonds issued for the purchase of such shares, be applied on paying the principal of the amount borrowed, was opposed by Mr. BRADLAUGH, who was replied to by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. The resolution was still under discussion when the debate stood suspended at midnight.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

## Affairs in Zululand.

Lord KNUTSFORD read a telegram with reference to the outbreak in Zululand, adding that he had that day telegraphed to Sir A. Havelock to take all means to put down the insurrection as speedily as possible.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

## The Increase of the Licensing Duties.

Mr. RITCHIE informed Mr. Sumners that the sum of £300,000 per annum estimated as the amount that would be received from the 20 per cent. increase of the license duties was calculated for England and Wales alone, and did not include the Sunday licenses.

## The Bottled Wine Duty.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Childers, stated the result of his conclusions as to the exemption of cheap wines from the new bottled wine duty. He found that the total amount of wine imported in bottles was much more than he had estimated upon the imperfect data previously available; and that by far the greater part of the wine imported in bottles was sparkling wine, and that the proportion of high-priced wine imported in bottle to low-priced wine imported in bottle was very much smaller than the proportion borne by high-class champagnes to cheap sparkling wines. In the bill which he would introduce the additional duty of five shillings per dozen would be limited to sparkling wines. This would meet the case of saumur and other cheap sparkling wines. Where the wine was proved to be of less value than thirty shillings per dozen, the duty would be reduced to two shillings in addition to the duty on alcoholic strength. On this basis the duty would yield a revenue of £100,000, and, perhaps, the sum of £125,000, which he had originally estimated. He did not propose to return the extra duty paid since March on still wines.

## Contagious Diseases Act in India.

Mr. W. M'LEARN called attention to the existence and working of the Contagious Diseases Act and of the Cantonment Acts in India, and moved the repeal of the former Act and of portions of the latter. After a long debate the resolution was put from the chair, and several Liberal members below the gangway opposed it with cries of "No," while cries of "Agreed" came from the Government benches.—The SPEAKER said the division clerks would take down the names of the minority, and he called on the minority to stand up in their places. No one stood up, and the resolution was agreed to.

## Dynamiters in the House.

Mr. S. WORTLEY, in the absence of Viscount Ebrington, moved an address for copies of a statement made to the Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury by Mr. Joseph Nolan, M.P., on the 11th of January, 1888, and of the shorthand writer's notes of Mr. Nolan's evidence at the trial, at the Central Criminal Court, of the Queen v. Harkins and Callan. This motion gave rise to an acrimonious and protracted discussion, the documents having been referred to in connection with the admission of strangers, of which Lord Ebrington was chairman, and the return being moved with a view to ulterior proceedings.—Sir G. TREVELYAN expressed surprise at the motion, which was a revival of a course of conduct which he thought had been abandoned.—The subject was under debate at twelve o'clock, when it stood adjourned.

## COMMONS—Wednesday.

## The Law of Libel.

The sitting was taken up with the consideration in Committee of the bill for the Amendment of the Law of Libel as it affects newspapers. The second clause proposed to repeal section 2 of the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act of 1871, with the view of substituting a new clause specifying the meetings of which a fair and accurate report should be privileged. The new clause greatly extended the protection which the present law gives to newspaper proprietors in connection with the publication of reports.—Mr. KELLY moved that the second clause be omitted, with the object of leaving newspaper proprietors responsible for the accuracy of statements made at public meetings, and was seconded.—His amendment was, however, rejected by 181 to 99, after an animated debate.—The third clause provided that fair and accurate reports of proceedings in any court should be privileged, and the clause

was agreed to, with amendments to the effect that the publication should be contemporaneous with the proceedings, and that nothing in the section should protect the publication of any blasphemous, indecent, or scandalous matter. On the fourth clause, which specified the meetings the reporting of which should be privileged, amendments were agreed to requiring that the meetings should be lawfully convened and be for a lawful purpose; and that the publication of any notice or report, issued for the information of the public by order of any Government department, should be exempted from the operation of the clause.—The clause, as amended, was agreed to, but the remaining clauses were not disposed of when the debate stood adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

## Italy and Zanzibar.

Lord ROSEBURY asked the Prime Minister whether he could give the House any information with reference to the difficulty which had arisen between Italy and Zanzibar.—The Marquis of SALISBURY replied that the information of the Government was substantially the same as appeared in the newspapers. The allegation of the Italian consul as to the insult being offered to him was denied by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the Italian consul had lowered his flag.

## Reform of the House of Lords.

The Marquis of SALISBURY moved that the motion of the Lord Privy Seal to move for a Select Committee to examine and report upon those standing orders of the House which relate to the conduct of public business should have precedence of the orders of the day.—The motion was agreed to.—Lord CADOGAN, having referred to the recent debate on the reform of the House of Lords, said there were persons who advocated the abolition of the House and others were anxious that the House should be entirely reconstructed, and between these two extremes of opinion there were those who believed the time had arrived when the forms of the House should be thoroughly repaired and renovated. With that view he entirely agreed, and before attempting reconstruction, which implied demolition first, he thought they should exhaust every attempt to repair and to renovate. The forms of the House, he reminded their lordships, had grown up gradually, and for the existence of some of them he had in vain searched the standing orders. Referring to the quorum of the House, which was fixed at three by the Standing Orders, he thought that that was much too small, and divisions on important bills had within recent years been taken when only thirteen and sixteen peers were present.—The desirability of enlarging the quorum and enforcing the attendance of peers might properly be considered by a select committee. A committee was now considering the desirability of facilitating the better reporting the proceedings of the House, and if in order to do that it was found necessary to introduce reporters within the sacred precincts of the House, the standing orders would have to be modified to enable that to be done.—Lord GRANVILLE quite agreed that the standing orders might be usefully revised.—Lord SALISBURY expressed himself in favour of gradual reform within the ancient lines of the constitution instead of sudden, large, and sensational steps being taken at long intervals.—The motion was then agreed to.

## Liability of Trustees.

A bill for further relieving trustees from liabilities, introduced by Lord Herschell, passed through its Committee stage.

## Ministry of Agriculture.

The EARL of FIFE asked the Government whether it was intended this year to create a Ministry of Agriculture, according to the promise held out by them.—Lord SALISBURY said the bill for dealing with the subject was ready, and he hoped there would yet be time this session to introduce it into the House of Commons. It was essentially a financial bill. He would consider the matter, and if there was no possibility of introducing the bill this session into the House of Commons, he would take steps to bring it forward in the House of Lords.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

## Volunteers as Jurors.

Mr. STANHOPE, in reply to Sir John Kennaway, said the question of the desirability of exempting Volunteers from serving on juries deserved to be carefully considered if there was any general legislation on the subject.

## The Police in Enclosed Gardens.

Mr. MATTHEWS, in reply to Mr. Webster, said he was informed by the chief commissioner of Police that the withdrawal of the police from the nightly supervision of enclosed grounds had not led to any increase of crime. The chief commissioner was of opinion that this withdrawal had greatly conducted to the safety of the public and their property.

## Regent's Canal.

Mr. PLUNKET, in answer to Mr. Pictou, stated that he had received no complaints as to the state of that portion of the Regent's Canal which passed through the north of Regent's Park, but he had made some inquiries on the subject. The Zoological Society held their gardens under lease from the Office of Woods and Forests, and were under control over them. He was informed by the superintendent that the water of that portion of the canal at the gardens had been frequently analysed by the sanitary officer of the St. Pancras Vestry, and had been found to be in better condition than in the parts further up. It was true that the drainage of the Zoological Gardens went direct into the canal, but solid matter was not allowed to go into it.

## Proposed Vicarage in Petersham Park.

Mr. PLUNKET, in reply to Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Bryce, said he could not advise the grant of a site for a vicarage in Petersham Park. (Cheers.)

## Battersea Park.

Mr. R. G. WEBSTER, in reply to Mr. O. V. Morgan, said the cleaning of the lake at Battersea Park would not be carried out until the autumn, but a supply of pure drinking water would shortly be supplied to the fountains.

## Sensational Performances at the Crystal Palace.

Mr. S. SMITH asked whether steps could not be taken to suppress the sensational performances of a female aeronaut at the Crystal Palace, who had ascended a mile and a half into the air hanging to the balloon by her teeth.—The HOME SECRETARY said he had no authority by law to interfere. He hoped that the feeling of the community would discourage unseemly exhibitions. He, however, understood that the danger in this case was more apparent than real, and that the woman was really suspended from the car. (Great laughter.)

## "Remember Mitchelstown."

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, in answer to Mr. Gladstone, stated that he was correctly reported in the Times of 17th May, 1888, to have said at Battersea, on the 16th, in speaking of the persons shot at Mitchelstown, "one of them at least unquestionably was killed by a ricochet shot," and "I believe that was true of other unfortunate victims in this clanstrife." The evidence upon which he made that statement was contained in the report of the departmental committee of inquiry into the conduct of the police. From the report it appeared that it was physically impossible to fire a rifle from the window in the direction in which these persons were standing. He was prepared to show the report confidentially to Mr. J. Morley, and that offer he now repeated.—Mr. Gladstone asked if he would lay the report on the table, or much part of it as had reference to the allegation.—Mr. BALFOUR was afraid he could

not lay the whole report, but he would consider whether he could lay that part of it.

## The Nyassa Mission Outrage.

Sir J. FRANCIS informed Mr. Buchanan that no steps had been taken for punishment of the aggressors in this affair, and they were far beyond the reach of her Majesty's forces.

## Dynamiters in the House.

Mr. T. M. HEALY asked the First Lord of the Treasury if his attention had been called to the evidence taken by the Select Committee as to the admission of dynamiters to the House of Commons; whether the order, said by Mr. Moore to have been issued through the Speaker's secretary to the hon. member for Bermondsey, for the admission of one of the alleged criminals, was in existence, and could be laid upon the table of the House; and, if so, would a Select Committee be granted to inquire into the manner in which this order came to be granted to an alleged dynamitard.—Mr. W. H. SMITH said it appeared that the evidence was fully considered and dealt with by the Committee. It was open to any member of the Committee to have pursued the particular question to which the hon. gentleman alluded. He was not in a position to answer the Committee.—Mr. LARSEN explained that he had never given any order of admission such as was referred to, and had never given an order for inspecting the House without accompanying the strangers. He was quite certain that there had been some mistake.

## An Absurd Motion.

Mr. T. ELLIS, having obtained leave, moved the adjournment of the House, in order to call attention to the attack by emergency men and police on men, women, and young persons attending distrait sales at Llanefydd, Denbighshire, on the 18th ult.; and to the calling out of the military to carry out the distant sales.—Mr. B. ROWLANDS, Mr. Cornwallis West, and Mr. Osborne Morgan continued the discussion.—Mr. MATTHEWS ridiculed the representation that emergency men were rushing about Wales attacking anybody. His information was the contrary of that given by Mr. Ellis. The men had been twice driven back before force was used, and the crowd had evidently assembled to resist the law. The crowd began to attack the emergency men, and then blows were struck on both sides. When military assistance was asked for it could not well be refused. If the Welsh people would make a passive resistance to a payment they did not like, the sympathies of the House and of the country would be largely with them.—After an arduous discussion, Mr. E. SMITH moved that the question be now put, and this was agreed to without a division.—The House then divided, and the numbers were:—For the adjournment 146, against 217. The motion for the adjournment was therefore rejected.

## The Local Government Bill.

Mr. W. H. SMITH moved, that whenever the Local Government Bill is appointed for Tuesday or Friday, the House should meet at two o'clock.—After a brief discussion, the motion was agreed to.—On the motion to go into committee on the bill, Mr. F. STEVENSON moved an instruction to the committee in favour of inserting provisions for the reform of parish vestries.—Mr. H. LONG, replying on behalf of the Government, said they had put before the country a measure which had been carefully and anxiously considered. The Government believed that it was honest and adapted for the reform of local government in the counties and the districts of England. By it they must abide because they believed that they were proceeding in the right direction.—After some further discussion, the instruction was rejected by 229 against 183.—The House went into committee pro forma, and afterwards adjourned.

## MEET OF CYCLISTS.

Under the management of the North London Cyclists Club a very successful meeting of cyclists was held at Woodford on Saturday afternoon. The weather was beautifully fine, and a large number of spectators gathered in the vicinity of the Castle Hotel, which was made the headquarters. As many as 523 club riders and 40 unattached were present, led by the North London Club, in procession for some distance. In the evening an entertainment was given at the Castle Hotel.

## RED CROSS HALL AND GARDEN, SOUTHWARK.

The Red Cross Hall and Garden, Union-street, Southwark, was opened on Saturday afternoon by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The Earl of Ducie presided. This garden was given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and has been laid out by the Kyrie Society. The hall was built and has been for many years a ground rent for a term of years by donations. The late Hon. F. Cowper gave £2,000 towards this object, and a memorial to him has been placed in the garden. The Red Cross Hall and garden are situated in the heart of Southwark, in the midst of a large working population; they are overlooked by blocks of workmen's dwellings belonging to the Victoria Dwellings Company which have been placed by the company under the charge of Miss O. Hill and her friends. The garden will be open to the public, and will form a large open-air summer playground for the young and old who live in the numerous large blocks belonging to various companies and owners. A room has been built, attached to the hall, to accommodate the working men's club, which has outgrown the rooms it had hitherto occupied; and it is hoped that the garden will be a valuable adjunct to this club, as well as to the clubs for boys and girls, which are carried on by the help of Miss O. Hill's fellow-workers.—The Archbishop, after formally declaring the hall and grounds open, moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting heartily thanks the Countess of Ducie for her generosity in defraying the cost of laying out the Redcross Gardens; the Kyrie Society for the assistance it has rendered, and also to those who have kindly contributed to the expense of building the hall and cottages." He congratulated the people of the locality on their having obtained such beautiful grounds, and said it would be their duty to keep them in order, and that their future prosperity would depend entirely upon themselves.—Mr. Richmond seconded and seconded the resolution. He said the hall was ultimately to be adorned with pictures. These pictures were to represent heroic deeds of the poor. (Cheers.) They were not only to be themselves beautiful works of art, but behind the mere lines and colours they were meant to teach the poor great lessons, and to stimulate their ardour towards following the example of those noble people whose actions they represented. (Cheers.)—The motion was carried.—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., moved "That the hearty thanks of this meeting be conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the grant of the land which has been converted into the Redcross Garden, and expresses its conviction that the preservation of these open spaces will do much to minister to the comfort and pleasure of crowded districts."—Mr. J. Brooke seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.—The Earl of Stanhope, in reply for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, congratulated those present that the opening ceremony had taken place on the Queen's birthday, and stated that the commissioners would do all they possibly could for the trustees as landowners of part of the land in the district. (Cheers.) The proceedings then terminated.

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**Turn Out the Government**  
—(laughter)—but he was going to try and expiate them from the slavery under which we were labouring. (Laughter.) In addition, he said he wanted to see the Government to go back in this. Did not they remember the story of the man who went into his neighbour's orchard and was met by the owner, who said, "Sandy, are you going?" "I am going back and the Government go back." (Cheers.) Sandy—(great laughter)—and they intend the Government go back. (Cheers.) similar in tone was made at the other end and ultimately the following resolution was adopted: "That this meeting express its protest against the monstrous proposal of the Local Government Bill to create a vested interest in the sale of intoxicating liquors, to compensate liquor-sellers whose licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors are discontinued, as being an unwarrantable and out of harmony with all previous

that in such cases the persons should be kept for at least twelve hours.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added a strong disapproval of the action of the authorities in not detaining the man in the institution.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, late Governor-General of Canada, arrived at Liverpool yesterday in the Allan steamer Parisian. His visit was accompanied by the marchioness. He was landed in a special tender, and was driven to the mayor's carriage to Lime Street Station for London by the 9.45 train.

At the Epson Police Court last week twenty-two prisoners, all charged with offences on the Downs on the Friday. They were charged with thefts from the persons of the public, and with the theft of a silver watch of the value of £10 from a police-constable. The number of prisoners was about the same as last year.

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siding at 20, Adam-street, Adelphi,  
in an appearance. After waiting a quarter  
hour, the coroner's court was the abse-  
recognition in the sum of £10.

Frederick Smith, 53, a pauper inmate  
Holborn Union Workhouse, at Mitcham  
charged on remand with being drunk and  
assaulting Josiah Harvey, the gate port-  
refusing to perform his allotted task of  
default of paying a fine of 10s., he was sen-  
to seven days' hard labour.

A verdict of accidental death was on Si-  
returned in an inquest at St. George's H.  
touching the death of Samuel Brown, a  
a stonemason's labourer, lately residing at  
South Island-place, Clapham, who died of  
ries received through falling from a plank  
at work at the residence of the Earl of Al-  
No. 24, Grosvenor-square.

No. 3.—**EASTERN DIVISIONS.**  
Rangoon; 3rd, Ghatghar; 4th, Roorkee; 5th, Hong Kong; 6th, Singapore; 7th, Rawul Pindies; 8th, Golden Hill; 9th, Perazapore; 10th, Sandown, Dundee; 11th, Yarmouth; 12th, Brest; 13th, Gibraltar.  
No. 4.—**CENTRAL DIVISIONS.**  
2nd, Rawul Pindies; 3rd, Hallifax, N.S.; 4th, Hallifax, N.S.; 5th, Tilbury Fo.; 6th, Malta; 7th, Mandalay; 8th, Socatra; 9th, Ceylon; 10th, Woolwich; 11th, Dover; 12th, London Division.—1st Battery, Campbell's Fort; 2nd, Hallifax, N.S.; 3rd, Dover; 3th, Dover; 4th, London; 7th, Sicily; 8th, Aden; 9th, Weymouth; 10th, Woolwich.  
No. 5.—**SOUTHERN DIVISION.**—1st Battery, Malta; 2nd, Mauritius; 3rd, Bermuda; 4th, St. Helena; 5th, Madras; 6th, Bombay; 7th, Calcutta; 8th, Cayton; 9th, Cayton; 10th, month, Dept. Fort Rowser.  
No. 7.—**WESTERN DIVISION.**—1st Battery, Bombay; 2nd, Mauritius; 3rd, Malta; 5th, Agre; Pembroke Dock; 7th, Hong Kong; 8th, Cape; 9th, Port; 10th, Woolwich; Depot, Devonport.  
No. 8.—**GENERAL RESERVE.**  
1st, Malta; 2nd, Agre; 3rd, Lahore; 4th, Malta; 5th, Khobarah; Portsmouth; 6th, Jussau; 7th, Delhi; 8th, Shuebo; 9th, Dover; 10th, Malta.  
No. 9.—**JANISARY DIVISION.**—1st Battery, Roorkee; 2nd, Roorke; 3rd, Jussau; 4th, Shuebo; 5th, Canton; 6th, Hong Kong.

whether the driver, whoever he was, was guilty, culpable negligence. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of his injuries, but how the said injuries were sustained there was not sufficient evidence to show. The jury expressed it as their opinion that the Charity Cross Hospital authorities were exceedingly negligent in not taking the number of the cabman who brought him there, and detaining the woman by whom he was accompanied, as they thought that the persons mentioned would have thrown some light on the matter.—Mr. Reade, the hospital secretary, was about to offer an explanation when the coroner said he could not discuss the question.

A thief entered a mill at Church near B'burn on Saturday, stole £200 of the wages of workpeople, and escaped with the booty.











## LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

### Central Criminal Court.

**EXTENSIVE FRAUDS BY A SOLICITOR.**—William Edward Parker, 33, solicitor, pleaded guilty to charges of falsifying certain entries in a banker's passbook, and thereby misappropriating large sums of money, estimated to amount on the whole to over £10,000. Mr. Besley was instructed to prosecute, and Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., appeared for the defendant. It was stated that the defendant was a solicitor practicing in the City, and was solicitor to the executors of a gentleman named Tutbell, who died possessed of considerable property, a portion of which consisted of stock and shares in the Bank of England. By means of false entries the defendant contrived to obtain a great portion of this property, and converted it to his own use. The only excuse urged for the prisoner was his previous good character and that he had entered into speculations which had turned out unsuccessful. Sentence was deferred.

**A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH PERJURY.**—George Russell, a constable of the W Division, surrendered to take his trial for wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Poland and Mr. Mead prosecuted, and Mr. George Russell appeared for the defendant. Mr. Poland, in opening the case, stated that on the night of the 31st of March, which was a Saturday, a young woman, named Hannah Williams, was in the Battersea Park-road, about twelve o'clock at night, and, according to her statement, she accidentally fell against the defendant, who was on duty, and he slapped her face. Her uncle and aunt and Mrs. Baker, who were close by, came up, and Mr. Baker asked the policeman the reason he had assaulted the girl, upon which the defendant took him into custody. When the defendant was inquired why he was arrested, when she was apprehended, and both were taken to the police station, where the defendant made a charge against them of being drunk and disorderly. Mrs. Baker was also charged with having attempted to rescue her husband after he had been taken into custody. On the following Monday Mr. and Mrs. Baker were examined before Mr. Montagu Williams at Wandsworth, and the defendant then swore that they were both drunk at the time in question, and that they made use of bad language, and that Mrs. Baker assaulted him. The defendant also swore that he did not see Hannah Williams or any other woman present at the time, and that he did not assault any woman before Baker interfered with him. These were the allegations of perjury against the defendant, the case for the prosecution being that Mr. Baker was a respectable working man, and that both he and his wife were perfectly sober when the affair took place. Several witnesses were called at the Wandsworth Police Court on both sides, and in the end Mr. Montagu Williams dismissed the charges that were made against Baker and his wife, and upon the facts being laid before the Director of Public Prosecutions, the present charge was preferred against the defendant. Mr. George Russell addressed the jury for the defendant. Having called their attention to the evidence on both sides he proceeded to argue that, upon the whole case, the prosecution had altogether failed in proving the defendant had committed wilful and corrupt perjury, and therefore the defendant ought to be acquitted. He asked the jury to remember the position of the defendant and the other constables, surrounded as they were by a large crowd of disorderly persons, and to the language which it was not denied had been made use of by the man Baker, and he contended that the only reasonable conclusion to be arrived at was that the witnesses called for the defence had spoken the truth, and that the present charge would never have been preferred but for the observations made by the presiding magistrate, Mr. Montagu Williams, in reference to the case. Mr. Poland then replied upon the whole case. He urged that the issue was no doubt a very important one, not only to the public, but to the defendant, and upon the issue that had been raised by the defence the jury could not say that the defendant was innocent without convicting Baker, a respectable working man, and his wife of the most deliberate and corrupt perjury. He submitted to the jury that the story told by Baker and the other witnesses was a reasonable and probable story, and that there could not be any doubt that they had spoken the truth. He particularly called the attention of the jury to the fact that Inspector Spencer swore that Baker never appeared to him to say whether he was drunk or sober, whereas Knowles, one of the constables who had been called for the defence, admitted that the gentleman was asked the question, and the inspector replied, "Of course you are." He then urged that the charge had been clearly proved against the defendant, and they ought to say so by their verdict. The Recorder having summed up, the jury retired at twenty minutes past one o'clock to deliberate.

**MARLBOROUGH-STREET.**—John Parkes, of College-street, Chelsea, was charged on remand with a charge of being a nuisance to the Serpentine. The prisoner had been brought from the House of Detention, and appeared to be ill. Mr. Woolner, a young gentleman residing in Regent-street, said that as he and a relation were boating on the Serpentine about a quarter to two on Saturday afternoon, his attention was called to a hat floating at some distance from him. He rowed to the spot, and found prisoner struggling in the water, and quite out of his depth. He seized him, and with assistance got him into the boat, and rowed him to the shore. His efforts were made to restore him, and the prisoner after some time revived. Then he struggled, and tried to get into the water again. Witness and others, however, replaced him in the boat, and they rowed across the Serpentine, with the intention of handing him to the officers of the Royal Humane Society. On the way he either fell out of the boat, or jumped into the water again. Once more he was seized, and prevented from taking his life. On reaching the shore the Humane Society's official appeared, and he was at once given into their custody. The society's superintendent said that they gave the prisoner a hot bath, and put him to bed. He was conscious but in a very dazed state. On asking him why he had gone into the Serpentine, he said that he was tired of the world and wanted to leave it. Police-constable 272 A said that at about three he was called to the receiving-house, and took prisoner into custody. He made no answer to the charge. When in the dock later the same afternoon, the prisoner, who was apparently very ill, said that he could not sleep, and had had dreadful thoughts. He had been a carman, and was badly off. The prisoner expressed his regret, and his mother, a widow, pleaded hard for him to be released from custody. Mr. Newton gave him some good advice, and ordered him to be discharged.

**THE STATE OF THE PARKS.**—Edward Greener, 14, of Shouham-street, was charged on remand with an assault upon a tailor named Gill whilst in Hyde Park on the night of Sunday. Inspector Horsley of the A Division was present on the part of the police. The evidence of the complainant, who appeared with his head bandaged, was read over to the effect that about a quarter to eight as he was sitting with a lady friend in the park near the Baywater-road, he saw the prisoner trying to steal a flower from a little boy and as he was talking "dreadfully" to the child, and the other boys were ill-treating him, he interferred in order to protect him from violence. A gentleman also came up at the time. Whilst returning from the spot to join his friend he received a blow in the back with a stick, as he believed, whereupon he struck out. Instantly a crowd of boys, about sixteen in number, rushed up and began flourishing their sticks and belts, and he was hit by one of them on the back of his head. For protection's sake he drew off his own

belt and struck one of them. Then a stone was thrown at him, and next he was struck a violent blow from something under the ear, and the dash was on open to the bone. He fell, and on being asked to get up he went to the hospital and had his wounds dressed. Afterwards he met four of the lads, and from what they said he saw prisoner in Charlotte-street, and said to him, "You did this to my head." He replied, "No, I didn't, but I can tell you who did. It was Charles Cresswell." On seeing Cresswell he denied it, and then he went to the court and procured a warrant. On Saturday afternoon witnesses appeared to the prosecutor striking the prisoner violently that his nose bled with blood. It was after Greener retaliated with his belt. Inspector Horsley said that he discovered fourteen of the gang, who were together in the park on Sunday week. Mr. Newton said he should be sorry to act on the evidence he had heard, and therefore he must discharge the prisoner. At the same time he warned him and others that had the case been proved he should have sent him for trial.

**MARYLEBONE.**—Catherine Kelly, 63, residing in the Isle of Man, was charged with riding from Liverpool to Euston-square, on the London and North-Western Railway, without a ticket. On the arrival of the 3.18 Liverpool express at Willesden Junction on Friday afternoon the prisoner was asked for her ticket. At first she appeared to take no notice, but just as the train was moving off she said she had none. The ticket-collector rode with her to Euston Station. Haynes, of the constable's police, who testified from that she had neither ticket nor £11.9d. the second-class fare. She gave the name of a gentleman in the City, but when he was telephoned to he replied that he did not know her. She admitted that she had come from the Isle of Man without any money. She thought she would like to see London. The prisoner, a very respectably dressed old lady, said she was sorry she had done wrong. Mr. Cooke fined her 25s., or five days imprisonment.

**A NIGHT'S DIVERSION IN A POLITICAL CLUB.**—Frederick Hyde, the steward of the Reform Club, Prince of Wales-road, St. Pancras, was summoned for an assault on Harry Kempton, of 142, Kentish Town-road, and Thomas Caslake, 159, Kentish Town-road, on the 11th May last. There were cross summonses against Kempton and Caslake for assaulting Frederick Hyde and Maria Hyde at the same time and place. Mr. Marcus Lewis, solicitor, was for Kempton and Caslake, and Mr. Mote, solicitor, was for Mr. and Mrs. Hyde. Thomas Caslake, a gasfitter, said he went with his friend Kempton to the Abbey Tavern, where they had some refreshment. At half-past twelve o'clock the house closed, and they left. Outside they met a friend named Caslake, who was a member of the Reform Club, took them to the club house. They arrived there about one o'clock in the morning, and altogether they each had about three glasses of whisky. Towards two o'clock they were told to leave, and Kempton asked to be allowed to finish their drink. The defendant came round and said "Time," and they again asked to be allowed to finish their drink. Witness then received a blow on the head, he did not know from whom, and he was thrown out violently. He was sober. He attempted to re-enter the premises, when the defendant dealt him a blow on the mouth, and his left hat was thrown out completely smashed up. (Mr. Lewis dramatically uplifted the hat, which was in ribbons, and produced much laughter.) Harry Kempton, a furniture dealer, gave similar evidence, and added that he too was thrown out. He denied any improper conduct. The defendant struck him while he was in the bar, and he was kicked and had to consult a doctor afterwards. Cross-examined, he denied striking the defendant. Joseph Wood, young Mr. Hyde's brother, testified that he was with his brother further evidence. Mr. Lewis, on behalf of Caslake and Kempton, said they were respectable tradesmen, and it was inconsistent with their previous good character that they could have behaved as represented. He suggested that the evidence was exaggerated. Mr. Cooke, in giving his decision, again remarked that while these clubs were of great usefulness to working men, it was important that the bye-laws should be stringently enforced. He commented strongly on the gross insult offered by the assault on Mrs. Hyde, and he was not surprised to hear that she was assaulted as the result. He questioned whether he ought not to have sent him to gaol without the option of a fine, his conduct had been so outrageous. For the assault on Mrs. Hyde he fined him £5, or one month's imprisonment, and for the assault on Mr. Hyde he fined him £2, or fourteen days imprisonment. Kempton's case was very different, and he ordered him to pay a fine of 40s. for the assault on the woman, and 20s. for the assault on her husband.

**CLERKENWELL.**—Johanne Ostachini, 32, ice-cream vendor, was charged on a warrant with assaulting and beating Veronica Ostachini. It appeared that the prosecutor is the wife of the prisoner's brother, and so far as the crime, which was interpreted in a broken English, could be followed, it seemed that for a long time the prisoner and his wife and Veronica Ostachini and her husband had had a vendetta in the family. They lived in a quarter of the Italian colony, Crawford's Passage, Leather-lane, Holborn, and on the 23rd May the prosecutor was sitting alone in her room when the prisoner entered with his wife. The latter at once, on the bidding of the prisoner, began an attack, it was said, on the prosecutor, seizing her by the hair, and pulling her to the floor, where they both lay struggling and in a clashing of blows. The prisoner's wife was getting the worst of it when he took part in the affray, striking at the woman with a heavy metal spoon, used for stirring ice in tubs by men of his trade. He indicted, she said, a wound on her cheek with one blow, but, finding it not formidable enough, he seized a hammer which was in the room, and dealt her a heavy blow on the head with it. By that time, however, her screams had brought assistance, and the prisoner and his wife left her, she being conveyed to a doctor, who was left her, she being conveyed to her for her injuries. Process was taken out against the prisoner, but he managed to evade arrest until Saturday morning, and as all the witnesses were not in attendance, and medical evidence was necessary, Mr. Barstow remanded the prisoner.

**AN ECCENTRIC CUSTOMER.**—James Lovewell, 29, of 118, Gillespie-road, Holloway, described as a farmer, was charged with stealing from inside the shop, No. 81, Seven Sisters-road, a black diagonal cloth coat, value 41s. 6d., property of Frederick Crisp. John Edward Thorner, a policeman in the employ of the prosecutor, stated that at eight o'clock on the previous evening the prisoner came into the shop and asked to look at some coats. After he had selected one he complained of a pain in the stomach, and asked for a glass of water. During witness's absence the prisoner took a coat from the counter and put it on, also putting the coat he was wearing at the time he entered the shop over his head. When witness returned, the prisoner tendered him in payment for the coat he had selected. When informed of his action, the prisoner said, "Oh, I am sorry. My wife must have taken a sovereign from my coat pocket so that I should not drink. I will go to my mother-in-law's house, and get money to pay for the coat." The prisoner then left the shop, and witness, noting that he acted in an eccentric manner, followed him, and perceiving he was wearing a new coat, stopped him. The prisoner then said, "Oh, I am sorry, I really did not know what I was doing." Mr. Barstow remanded the prisoner, and directed that inquiries should be made as to his character.

**NEATLY CAPTION.**—William Painter, 18, and John Kelly, 16, were charged with burglariously entering the premises of Mrs. Emily Louisa Nott, draper, of 301, Mile End-road, and 22, Frimley-

street, Mile End, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, value 43s. The prosecutor stated that at about twenty minutes past ten o'clock on Friday night the witness's son spoke to her, and she went to the door of 22, Frimley-street, which was used as a sleeping place for her assistant, when she found the door open. She shut the door and held it, when she heard two persons run downstairs. They rang for them, and held on the witness's knob until the police arrived. Some of the persons went into the house and brought out the accused. The place had been ransacked. Mr. Lushington committed the accused for trial.

### Worship-street.

**LOST THROUGH BETTING.**—Samuel J. Day, 29, carman, living in Tenby-road, Stratford, was charged with having stolen a sum of 27 8s. 6d. the money of his employer, Walter Leat and Son, bedding manufacturer, of Curtain-road, Shorebedding. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had delivered goods for his employers sometimes received cash, and on the 18th of May he received from an upholsterer named Griesenthwaite, carrying on business in the Walworth-road, a sum of 27 8s. 6d., gold and silver. The money was placed in an envelope by Mr. Griesenthwaite and addressed to Mr. Leat. The latter, however, did not receive the money, and the prisoner soon afterwards left the service of the prosecutors. It was several days after that the discovery was made of Mr. Griesenthwaite having paid the account. Information was given to the police, and on Friday the prisoner was met by Detective-sergeant Scott, of the G Division, and taken into custody. Being told the charge, he said, "All right, I'll go with you." He admitted having had the money, and said he had been backing horses, and it was all through betting he was in trouble. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Mr. Bushby to three months' hard labour.

**ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.**—James Neal, 40, cabinet-maker, was charged with stealing three dozen brass locks, value 6s., the property of his master, Joseph Denver, manufacturer, of Treadway-street, Bethnal Green. The prosecutor said he had employed the prisoner during the past three years and trusted him implicitly, the prisoner having the keys of his place and access to all the stock. That (Saturday) morning he was employed on some flooring in one part of the premises, and left his coat in the room during his absence. Witness found in a box of locks, and under advice went to the police station, and the prisoner with other men went to the counting room to be paid. Then a sergeant (10 G) was in attendance, and the prisoner was accused of having the box of locks in his possession. He stammered out a confession, and begged forgiveness as he produced the box from his pocket. He was given into custody and taken to the station, and then two other boxes of locks, each box containing one dozen, were found on him, though when professing penitence he made no acknowledgment of the further theft. The prisoner cried and said he was guilty, and Mr. Bushby sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

### Stratford.

**THAT VERY WILD STORY.**—George Mansfield, 23, a cooper, of Tyssen-street, Bethnal Green-road, was charged on remand upon suspicion of causing the death of a child, name unknown, by drowning it in the back river at Barking on May 23rd. The circumstances of the charge (which have been previously related in the People) are somewhat strange. A little boy named Eve alleged that about noon on the Wednesday after Whit Sunday he was playing on the banks of the back river, a tributary of the River Eoding. He was with a girl of about 7, and there was another child on the bank. The prisoner and a female passed along, and as they went by the child Eve asserts that Mansfield pushed it in the water, and then put his foot on it. The child, he says, screamed, and when he did so he ran away, and in the course of half an hour told Inspector Dixon, of the Detective Department. About three o'clock in the afternoon he pointed out the prisoner, who was walking along the road about thirty yards from the spot where the alleged murder was committed. He would be charged with the murder of a child unknown, Mansfield denied the accusation, and said he had been bathing. No child in the neighbourhood was reported missing, and no body had been found; but last week it was presumed that the body might have floated away, and that the supposed child might have come from the metropolis. Inspector Scott now said he had no further evidence to offer, and he added that the water of the back river had been drawn off on Sunday, and it had been thoroughly searched. The man who was in the water was present. The prisoner was discharged.

### Lambeth.

**DETERMINED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—Henry Isaacs, 23, described as a cook, was charged with stealing from the person of Edward Burden a gold watch and chain, value 42s., in the Clapham-road, on Friday night. The prosecutor, a dealer in horse-drawn carriages, stated that he was walking along the Clapham-road about 10 o'clock at night, when the prisoner suddenly rushed up to him and snatched his watch and chain from his waistcoat pocket. The prisoner then ran away, and prosecutor pursued him. In the meantime some men, evidently confederates of the prisoner's, tried to stop pursuit, and one of them put his foot in front of the prosecutor and threw him to the ground, causing severe injury to his left hand and leg. The prosecutor called out "Stop thief," and shortly afterwards the prisoner in custody. Police-constable 237 W said he heard cries of "Stop thief," and then saw the prisoner running along the road. He stopped and asked him what he was running for, and in a very cool manner he said, "Don't stop me, I've just lost my watch." Witness detained the prisoner, who, in the meantime, dropped the watch and chain stolen from the prosecutor, who came up shortly afterwards and identified the prisoner as the thief. The prisoner when taken into custody resisted, and a man named Spiller, who went to the assistance of the police, was assaulted. Mr. Chance asked the prisoner what he had to say to the charge, and he replied that he had been to the Oaks, and falling in earning but very little, he came along the road towards home. Seeing the prosecutor, he was tempted to take his watch, as he (the prisoner) had a wife and children at home without food. Mr. Chance said it was really getting very serious that persons could not walk the streets without being subjected to such an outrage as this. Such robberies had been very frequent of late, and efforts must be made to put a stop to them. The prisoner said it was the first time he had been in such trouble, and hoped his worship would deal with the case. Mr. Chance said he was not satisfied in at once dealing with such a robbery, and directed a remand that further inquiries might be made about the prisoner.

### Dalston.

**THE LADY AND HER YOUNG HUSBAND.**—An extraordinary application was made to Mr. Bros. A respectable-looking man, apparently about 30 years of age, said he was married to a lady who kept her servants, but who had sons older than himself. They had had a quarrel, and his wife had refused to live with him again. She would not, however, leave him alone, and had said she would get him out of every situation he obtained. Mr. Bros. Why then do you do this? she doesn't want you to live with her? Applicant I don't know. She says she won't live with me again, but she will ruin me. Mr. Bros. said the applicant told a strange story, but he would grant a summons and see what his wife had to say.

**TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHT TIMES CONVICTED.**—An old woman, who gave the name of Jane Cakebread, and who for years has been known as a "constant visitor" at Worship-street, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Stamford Hill. Constable Wright, 75 N, said that at half-past eight on the previous evening he saw

the woman drunk and using most offensive language. Prisoner: Oh, officer, I never said a word. The Constable: She caused a crowd to assemble. Prisoner: Oh, officer, I was careful. The Constable: She was very drunk. Prisoner: Really, constable, you ought to be reported. (Laughter.) I own I had a little drop to drink, but as to being very drunk, really I wasn't. The constable said that only last week the prisoner was fined 5s. at Worship-street for being drunk, and a week previously she had come out from doing twenty-one days. The usher said the woman had been convicted of hundreds of times at Worship-street. In all the convictions against her were 308. Prisoner: The last time Mr. Bushby let me off with 5s. the Lord bless him! Let them say what they like. I belong to a good family, and my relatives have plenty of money. I did not want to be locked up, but the policeman seemed bent on having me. If your worship lets me go I won't come back again. It really is the first time I have had the pleasure of seeing you, sir. Mr. Bros. It may be the first time you have been here, but I shall fine you 20s. The Prisoner: I think you might have let me off this time, as it is the first time I have seen you. Well, I don't see what else you can do if the police will tell such lies. The Lord bless you! Good morning.

### Greenwich.

**THREATENED TO HORSEWHIP HIM.**—Mr. Orley, a young gentleman living at Forest Hill, was summoned for threatening to horsewhip Haddockstone Powell, a captain in the Army, of Perry-rise, Forest Hill. The complainant stated that the defendant went to his house and asked him to fight a duel with him. Witness had seen him once before in town in connection with some proceedings pending in the High Court. As the defendant left the house he said, "I will lay my whip across your back." He could not say if the defendant was sober. He was not actually afraid of the defendant, because he was afraid of no one, but his own temper was not a good one, and in breach of the peace he might be occasioned. In cross-examination by the defendant, complainant said whether defendant said anything about coming to an arrangement in reference to a Miss Whitaker had nothing to do with this case. He supposed the defendant wanted to fight a duel with him for something he had said about him. He had never suffered from sunstroke. The defendant had served him with a writ. Defendant said he served the writ, acting for a solicitor, on behalf of Miss Whitaker, and these proceedings were taken to try a frighten him. The witness used were, "For the love you have acted you deserve to be horsewhipped, and any decent man would not do such a thing." Mr. Marsham said the defendant had no right to use the words about horsewhipping, and suggested that he should consent to be bound over to keep the peace. Defendant assented and was bound over.

### INQUESTS.

**SINGULAR SUICIDE IN SOUTHWARK.**—At Guy's Hospital an inquest was held by Mr. Braxton Hicks, deputy City coroner, on the body of Richard John De Souza, aged 34, a clerk out of work, late of No. 6, Trinity-square, Borough, who died from the effects of poison. Harriet Hamilton, widow, said the deceased was her son by a former husband, and for some time past he had been out of work, and on Wednesday he went into the kitchen and drank something out of a cup at about three o'clock in the afternoon. He immediately afterwards became insensible and witness finding a bottle labelled "Laudanum" on the table, had him removed to the hospital, where he died the next day. Richard John De Souza, the brother of the deceased, stated that he saw his brother drink something out of a cup. He thought at the time that it was water, but as the deceased became insensible, and coming to that state for some time, he removed him to the hospital. Edward Swallow, assistant to Mr. Tripp, chemist, of 163, High-street, Borough, deposed to selling the poison to the deceased at about two o'clock on Wednesday. He purchased an ounce of the stuff, and said he wanted it for a lotion for his foot, and that it had been prescribed by the doctor. The coroner: In my opinion laudanum ought to be placed in the schedule of poisons. It does as much mischief as those that are scheduled. The witness, in reply to questions, said he certainly believed the statement of his brother, and seemed perfectly sane. Mr. Fisher, house physician, deposed that every effort was made to resuscitate the man, but he died on Thursday morning from the effects of poisoning by taking an overdose of laudanum. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while suffering from temporary insanity.

**DROWNED IN THE DOCKS.**—Mr. George Collier held an inquest at the East India Arms, High-street, Poplar, on the body of James Beard, aged 38, a dock labourer, lately living at 42, Charles-street, Millwall. Fanny Beard, the widow, said her husband was a steady man, had been in the employ of the Millwall Dock Company for thirteen years. On Thursday he went to work on the steamer Princess. He never returned home, and witness made inquiries but no one could give her any information. James Long, 44, Pleyn-street, Poplar, stated that he was a workmate of the deceased. On Thursday afternoon he saw the deceased walking along the quay in the direction of his work. The witness saw him step a large close to the quay, but he never saw a lost sight of him. As the deceased was not seen later witness and another dock labourer the next day procured the drags and searched the dock, eventually finding the body near the spot where he was last seen. No further evidence being forthcoming, the jury returned an open verdict, and expressed an opinion that the dock company should compensate the deceased's family, he having a wife and six children who are totally unprovided for.

**FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.**—Mr. John Troutbeck held an inquiry at St. George's Hospital concerning the death of William Lander, aged 55, a cab driver, lately residing at 63, Grosvenor-road, Piccadilly, who died in that institution on Tuesday from the effects of injuries received under the following circumstances:—Madame Vassant, a French lady, residing at 74, Piccadilly-road, stated that on Sunday afternoon she hired a cab, with her husband, in Chester-square. They were being driven out of Eaton-place into Lower Belgrave-street, when the horse shied at a milk-cart which was passing at the time, and the deceased, losing all control over the animal, it bolted, and eventually the cab overturned with its occupant. Police-sergeant Charles Wilson, 385 B, deposed that he heard a crash, and found the deceased lying on the pavement, having been thrown from his seat. With some difficulty he extricated the other occupants. M. Vassant had his head cut, and his wife was very much shaken. The medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of the skull. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

**TWO FATAL LIVES AGAIN.**—Mr. William Carter held an inquiry at the board-room of Lambeth Infirmary relative to the death of Ann Roke, aged 64, otherwise Ann Keable, who expired from burns received by upsetting a paraffin lamp at 85, Brook-street, on the 8th of April. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was a single woman, was in the habit of drinking to excess. On Sunday night, the 8th of April, whilst in a state of intoxication, she was getting into bed, when she stumbled. In trying to save herself she grasped the table, on which was standing a lighted paraffin lamp, when the table capsize, and the lamp breaking, the burning oil ignited her night dress. She was removed to the infirmary, where she expired from the effects of severe burns on the 26th ultimo. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

**MR. G. P. BROCKBANK,** a prominent Freeman and Past Grand Standard Bearer of England, died suddenly at Bolton on Saturday. At Westminster Police Court last week Henry Pratt, landlord of the Three Pines beer-house, Manor-street, Chelsea, was fined 40s. for adulterating beer.

### CURIOUS CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Edward Jewell, 50, a debt-collector, living in Lathmore-road, Battersea, was placed in the dock at Westminster Police Court, charged before Mr. Partridge on remand with stealing 45s. entrusted to him as bailiff of one, James Spong; further with forging and uttering a receipt for 45s., and an endorsement on a cheque payable to Mr. R. V. Chilcott, a solicitor, for that amount. Mr. Duerdin Dutton, appeared for the prisoner. The case for the prosecution is that Spong, an illiterate man, met with a serious accident in April last, through the recklessness of a drunken cabman, and that whilst an inmate of Westminster Hospital, Jewell introduced himself, and represented that he could obtain substantial compensation for him—420 or 430 being the sum mentioned. Jewell served the cab proprietor, and a writ on behalf of Mr. Chilcott, a solicitor, and the matter was compromised within a day or two by a payment of 425. Spong asserts that all he got was 412, which Jewell paid him at a public-house, and that he put his mark to a paper which he did not understand. Mr. Chilcott, solicitor, of St. Martin's-lane, in his deposition in chief, stated that he only knew Jewell as a client, and that he never permitted him to act as his clerk, although he allowed him to serve the writ on behalf of Spong against Kaitwell, the cab proprietor. The action was settled behind his back with a cheque for 425 drawn in Jewell's name. The endorsement was a forgery, and he believed it was in Jewell's handwriting, and he had never had any of the proceeds of the cheque, and was unaware of its existence until the commencement of the police inquiry. In cross-examination, Spong said that he did not know Mr. Chilcott at all, and he reiterated the assertion that Jewell told him that the affair was settled for 420, and that the lawyers' costs were 25 out of that. When Jewell introduced himself at the hospital he said he was Mr. Chilcott's clerk. Mr. Eastwell, cab-master, said Mr. Chilcott's (produced) threatening letter dated the 9th of May. It was to the effect that Spong, his client, had contacted him in regard to the serious accident which befell him on the 15th of April. The writ was served by the prisoner on the 12th of May, and it bore Mr. Chilcott's name. A compromise was afterwards arrived at, and Jewell said that the injured man Spong should have 420. Questioned by Mr. Partridge, Mr. Chilcott said he first heard of Spong's case from Jewell some time about the 8th of May. At that time Jewell stood in the relation of a client to him, and had never been employed by him as clerk, but he asked him if he would take up Spong's case "on spec," and he declined. Subsequently Jewell asked him to understand that he was empowered to act for the injured man, and that a Mr. Bobbett, a cab proprietor, would pay expenses. Bobbett had been a client about eighteen months, and witness had had many transactions with him. A writ was issued on the 12th of May, in consequence of Jewell's peremptory instructions, and he (prisoner) offered to serve it, and did so. On the 23rd May Jewell called at his office, and told him that the action had been settled behind his back, the cab proprietor having gone direct to Spong and introduced him to allow a fixed commission, but he told him that he never allowed that—he would make him presents. If a matter of business came to three guineas, he would give him a sovereign. Mr. Dutton: That is what he says—that you agreed to give him one-third of the profits. Witness: He mentioned a third, and I said perhaps it would be tantamount to that. From time to time I paid him something less than one-third of the net profits, but very often more. He was very loath to stand in the witness-box and prosecute the accused, in consideration of the business the man had introduced to him. From what he had heard since the commencement of the case, he really did not think that Jewell had signed his name with any intention to defraud. Mr. Partridge: What do you think his intention was then? Witness: I can scarcely come to a correct conclusion with regard to that. The magistrate said he should send the prisoner for trial on all the charges. Mr. Dutton said that Jewell reserved his defence and called no witnesses. Prisoner insisted on the exercise of his right to make a statement, and thereupon, against the advice of his advocate, proceeded to do so. In the course of a very lengthy address, which was taken down and appended to the depositions, he admitted that he signed Mr. Chilcott's name, thinking that their relations warranted him in doing so, and he also made references to a Mr. Bobbett, whose name has been largely imported into the inquiry. Mr. Dutton said that after hearing such a statement—which he was bound to say was totally antagonistic to his instructions from the prisoner—he would retire from the case. Mr. Partridge remarked that no doubt Mr. Dutton had given the prisoner good advice, but there his duty as an advocate ended. Prisoner said he wished to call Mr. Bobbett and other witnesses, and Mr. Partridge stated that he had given him an opportunity of doing so. Although he had expressed an opinion that it was a case that must go to another court, he would further remand the prisoner at his own wish. Bail was refused.

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As a better than medicine, but when we can get a good and good medicine, the patient stands a much better chance of recovery. The few words of advice given below by N. King, of Great Massingham, Swaffham, are well worth attention of all readers of this paper. They are as follows:—  
"I have constantly used St. Jacobs Oil in the various aches I have occupied as nurse, and have invariably found it to be the best in all cases requiring outward application, such as in bruises, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, &c. In cases of pleurisy it is an excellent rubricant, &c. I have frequently recommended it after several years' use and experience it should be in every household." Sister Caroline, St. A. Hospital, Clewer, Windsor, writes:—"I take this opportunity of stating that I have found St. Jacobs Oil a most efficient remedy in gout; also in sprains and bruises. Indeed, not say too much in its praise, and our desire is to use it constantly."



# "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

California's production of horax last year was nearly 12,000,000 lbs., valued at over \$17,000.

Perfumed linings for tea gowns are among the newest developments of luxurious fashion in New York.

July 13th is the date fixed for the execution of Brooks, alias Maxwell, for the murder of Mr. Preller.

The Government of Japan has entrusted the organization of a new women's college at Tokio to a committee of English women.

The latest Arkansas sensation is a negro baby with two heads and faces, one arm, and three legs, upon which it stands tripod fashion.

The construction of fortifications on the northern side of the St. Gothard is to be commenced at once.

There have been heavy falls of snow in Scotland during the week, and in several counties ice formed on the lakes.

John Lindley, a Sheffield broker, has been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for ill-treating his six-year-old daughter.

Intelligence has reached Durban reporting that Dinuzulu has attacked and routed Uibeko, and subsequently had a skirmish with the dragoons, a which two of the latter were killed.

The French Government are publishing detailed descriptions, with maps, of the fortifications and armaments of all the British possessions.

A corps of Salvationists at St. Albans were severely handled on Sunday. Several of the members were stopped as they were passing the town, and ducked in a horse trough.

The scheme for the reorganization of Christ's Hospital provides for the establishment of two additional schools, capable of educating 1,500 children.

In Sweden the number of medical men practicing is extremely small, and those who do belong to the profession are very chary of writing prescriptions.

Miss Buttars, an elderly lady, was on a journey from London to Dundee, in company with two lady friends, when she suddenly expired as the train was nearing Carlisle.

At Horwich, near Bolton, three boys stole a quantity of gunpowder and amused themselves by placing it upon the pavement and applying a match to it. All three boys were seriously injured, one of them not being expected to recover.

Frederick Barnard, age 10, and Edward Burgess, age 9, have been sent for three years to a reformatory by the mayor of Lowestoft for cruelty to a pig, 14 weeks old, under circumstances reported in the *People* last week.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday, Francis Tillett, a partner in the firm of Barton and Co., wine merchants, was remanded on bail on the charge of having forged an endorsement on a cheque for £285.

The Essex magistrates at Chelmsford have appointed Captain E. M. Shovers chief constable of Essex in place of Major Poyntz, resigned through ill-health. There were originally 135 candidates for the post.

There appears to be no immediate prospect of a peaceful settlement of our quarrel with Tibet, and there are indications in many directions that a further attack on a more extensive scale is in contemplation.

For every 1,000 inhabitants the United States runs trains 9,700 miles annually, while the train mileage of Great Britain on the same basis is 7,500; Belgium, 4,500; France, 3,550; Germany, 3,250.

Scores of the maids and matrons of New York are said to have been affected by the whitening craze. It has quite superseded the balm, sither, mandolin, and the rest of the old instruments that have been thrummed in the parlour of late.

Over 500 card-room hands at Darwen struck work on Thursday, their employers having refused to allow them the advance of 5 per cent. in their wages which has been obtained on the Oldham standard list, under which scale the Darwen operatives are paid.

General Boulanger brought on his proposal on Monday in the Chamber of Deputies for a revision of the constitution. He was replied to by M. Floquet, the Premier, and the Chamber voted against urgency by 377 to 186, and afterwards ordered the speech of M. Floquet to be placarded throughout France.

An inquest has been held on the body of James Lake, aged 30, a grocer's manager, who shot himself at Stoke Newington on the 1st inst., after he had made an ineffectual attempt to kill his wife by shooting her. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst mentally deranged. Mrs. Lake remains in a very weak condition.

The commemoration of the 4th of June at Eton was marked by a visit from the Duke of Cambridge, who inspected the Eton Volunteers and afterwards made a speech, in which he expressed a doubt whether the classical and scientific education given in the school was so thorough as that given in many foreign schools.

An attempt was made the other night to hold a meeting in Birmingham against the compensation clauses of the Local Government Bill, but none of the speakers could obtain a hearing. Mr. Cairne again said that he should oppose the clauses, and announced that if they were passed he would introduce a bill to repeal them.

The post-office authorities in Chicago recently received from Tyler, Tex., a letter addressed to a "Young Lady who Wants to Marry." The conditions inscribed on the envelope were that she should be 21 years old, and at work in an office. The writer intimates that he is possessed of 320 acres of land or \$15,000 in cash.

Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt is credited in New York with having introduced a new drink. It is simply a decoction of mint, with a little of the anise-seed liquor known in Germany as kummel. It is a delicious mixture, and singularly cooling. Of course, Mrs. Vanderbilt is now regarded with great favour by her compatriots.

Actresses are not always the sensitive, soulful creatures which they sometimes appear. In certain towns of Italy do-ers tied with ribbons are thrown at the feet of genius and beauty. But the poetry of the idea is rudely reduced to prose by the fact that the lady in question lives chiefly upon the delicate birds.

A shocking accident occurred on Monday on board the steamship *Amicus*, which had just arrived at Tilbury from Bombay. While the storekeeper and another member of the crew were leaving the vessel, the forward derrick, which was being rigged, fell as they passed beneath it, and crushed the storekeeper to death. His comrade was terribly injured.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princess Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, were present at the Royal Albert Hall at the opening of the centenary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. The Princess of Wales presented to the respective winners the gold medal for proficiency and the silver medal for good conduct.

At the Central Criminal Court, the case in which Dr. G. F. Philpott and Mr. A. W. Philpott were charged with conspiring to defraud the Mutual Accident Insurance Company has been heard this week. In the result Dr. Philpott was found not guilty, and Mr. Arthur Philpott was discharged upon his entering into a recognisance to appear and receive judgment if called upon to do so.

W. Young, J. Jones, and T. Compton were found guilty at the Surrey Sessions of stealing a watch from the person of John Morpew and sentenced to eight months' hard labour. They had been taken and convicted principally by the exertions and on the evidence of Edward Emery, a lad selling newspapers, who aided the police to take them

and had seen what they had done. Sir W. Hardman ordered a gratuity of £1 to be given to Emery.

A fire has occurred in a hotel at Rockdale, Texas, in which eleven persons lost their lives.

A destructive fire occurred at the Albion Works, Wolverhampton, the loss from which is estimated at £2,000.

It was reported from Llanadock, Carmarthenshire, that a farmer had made a discovery of silver while sinking a well.

The Worcester police have arrested a labourer named Wyre for having murdered his son, aged 5 years.

Prince Albert Victor is to formally open the Beaconsfield sports wall and promenade at Bridlington Quay in July.

The Governor of New York has signed a bill abolishing hanging and substituting electricity as a means of capital punishment.

Francis William Neale, outfitter, has been committed for trial at Bradford for the manslaughter of his wife.

A proclamation in the *Dublin Gazette* places Belfast under the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the Crimes Act, which provide for trial by special jury and change of venue.

A young man named McAtoll recently jumped over Sunderland Bridge into the river below, a distance of about 100 feet, and swam to a boat. He was uninjured.

The inhabitants of Samara are resisting the decree issued by the Russian Government that all cattle discovered to be tainted with the cattle plague shall be at once slaughtered.

Several Kentish landlords are adopting the principle of corn rents in the re-letting of their farms, the rent being regulated according to the average price of grain.

A prominent member of the National League has committed suicide, having become greatly depressed of late, it is said, on account of the Pope's denunciation of the "plan" (causa) and Boycotting.

Orders received at Portsmouth direct ten gunboats, each armed with either a 24-ton or a 16-ton gun, besides Gatlings, and sixteen first-class torpedo boats to be held in readiness to be mobilised with the fleet.

The Austrian consul-general in London, in his report on British trade for the past year, appears to think that this country is on the high road to protection, and that protective tariffs are becoming a necessity for us.

Mr. Ritchie, addressing a deputation from the municipal corporations, expressed his surprise that they should prefer to apply to the Local Government Board instead of the county council for provisional orders. He would take the point raised into consideration.

A fight, arising out of a blood feud, took place on the Montenegrin frontier between the Kutchi tribe and the Albanian tribes of Hoti and Grindri. One Albanian was killed and eight wounded, but the Montenegrins suffered no loss. Several arrests have been made.

Constable Mooney, stationed at Broadford, county Clare, attempted to arrest two men on suspicion of being concerned in the shooting of Mr. John Burke. One man fired a revolver at the constable, and when arrested and searched a black mark was found in his pocket.

Mr. Thomas Naughton, a respectable farmer, of Kildimo, county Limerick, was sowed to death by a fierce bull, his property, near to his house. The animal was still having the lifeless remains when men armed with pitchforks came and beat it off.

An influential deputation of medical gentlemen connected with the Volunteer service were told in an interview with Mr. Stanhope at the War Office that he thought it would be best to appoint a committee to consider all the points connected with the Volunteer medical organisation.

The supporters of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill are conciliatory. They will move to add to the bill a clause setting forth that no clergyman shall be compelled to solemnise a marriage such as that proposed to be legalised, or be liable to any prosecution for refusing to solemnise it.

When the Rev. W. Percival Johnson, of the Universities Mission, and Mr. Buchanan, acting British consul, landed at Makaniilas from the steamer *Charles Janson*, the mob stripped Mr. Buchanan and killed one of his men, and robbed Mr. Johnson of part of his clothing. The Englishmen got away only by payment of blackmail, and by leaving the ship's boat behind.

Information has been received from Lagos, a British settlement on the West Coast of Africa, to the effect that some terrible engagements have been fought between the Ibadans and Ilorins some miles from that place. Raids had also been made on several villages and hamlets, and marauding bands had plundered caravans coming from the interior.

Major Davies presided at the fifty-first anniversary festival of the Benefactor Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors, held at the Holborn Restaurant. Over 400 pensioners had been placed on the funds since the foundation in 1837, and sixty-three, including thirteen widows, still remain. Subscriptions to the amount of £250 were announced.

There are six members of the House of Lords who will attain, or have attained, the age of fourscore during the present year. These are the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Carlisle, Lord Bramwell, Lord Dacre, and the Bishops of St. Albans and Bath and Wells. Altogether there are thirty-three members of the Upper House who have passed the eighty birthday.

The Philadelphia beats the record. The Times of that city reports the performance. A young lady went out, met a gentleman friend, accompanied him to a matinee, jokingly accepted a seriously-meant proposal at the end of the first act, seriously comprehended the position at the end of the third act, proceeded with him to a church, and the twin were married. Time—3 hours 50 minutes.

At the Dalton Police Court on Wednesday, a schoolboy named Stephen Shephard was sent to the workhouse for throwing stones at the public thoroughfare. It appeared that there was a fight between two schools in Hackney, and on Tuesday the opponents, to the number of about 200, mustered in military order, and armed with sticks and gaspipes, were about to engage in battle when they were dispersed. The defendant was the leader of one of the parties.

Albert Studly has been remanded at the Hammersmith Police Court on the charge of having stolen £4 from Frederick Wenckstein. The accused, it is alleged, represented himself as an officer in the United States Navy, and asked the prosecutor on a visit to New York. He obtained the money mentioned in the charge, it is stated, for the purpose of securing the prosecutor's passage, and appropriated it to his own use. There are several other charges against the accused.

The members of the Liberal Union Club entertained Mr. Jesse Collins at dinner. Lord Hartington presided, and dwelt upon the services their guild rendered to the agricultural labourers, and the manner in which they had been deprived from the presidency of the society which he founded in their behalf. Mr. Collins, in responding to the toast of his health, said that it had been found that the labourers cared nothing for Home Rule or the Irish policy, and therefore, an effort was made to turn the Allotments Association into a Home Rule movement, and so to obtain the labourers' votes by false pretences.

In the Court of Chancery on Wednesday a singular case came before Mr. Justice Giffard, being a claim by children of the late General Rickards to property of the value of £23,400, which they alleged was, by the Turkish law, their share under the will of their father. It appeared that General Rickards became at one time a Mussulman, and married, according to the Mahomedan rites, a Mahomedan woman in Cairo, but after her death he married a Christian lady, and worshipped as a Christian. The point in controversy was whether General Rickards was a domiciled Turk or Englishman. The court decided in favour of the latter.

The Panama Lottery Bill has passed the French Senate.

The Queen has given £50 to the Gibraltar Mission to British and American seamen.

The Americans have invented a new term for the duds (Anglicised "maibler"). It is "slazy."

A fashionable New York wardrobe is now incomplete unless it includes a jewelled fan to match every toilette.

Senator Palmer has a curious custom on his Michigan farm. He plants a tree in honour of every brother senator who visits him there.

The Liverpool Reform Club on Thursday decided by a large majority not to invite Mr. John Dillon, M.P., to dinner.

A Dundee telegram states that Edward Don, slater, of Coupar Angus, fired a pistol at his wife on Thursday, severely wounding her. He then blew his own brains out.

The Belgian International Exhibition at Brussels was formally opened on Thursday by the King, who was accompanied by the members of the Royal family.

A couple of evenings ago a young Eastbourne man named Wright went for a sail in the Channel. Neither the boat nor the young man has since been heard of.

Peter McBeth was an Edinburgh chimney-sweep. He was on the roof of a 50ft. high tenement in Richmond-street, in that city, when he slipped and fell. His death resulted.

Philadelphia enjoys an excellent system of water-works, the six different systems having a daily capacity of 184,000,000 gallons. The cost of the works is set down at \$15,000,000.

A peculiar deposit, which resembles clay in pliability, but which when exposed to the air becomes as hard as granite, has been discovered at the base of Bear Mountain, near Taylorville, N.C.

Some alarm has been caused by an outbreak of small-pox at Hereford, and the disease has spread to the camp of the Herefordshire Militia near the city.

There was some heavy play at baccarat during the Manchester race meeting, says the *World*, and one night a noble lord lost £10,000, but got it back within 41,200 before morning.

The City celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the coronation of King George III., with a dinner. The Lord Mayor will follow this precedent. The fiftieth anniversary of the Queen's coronation will be thus celebrated on the 28th inst.

As some lads were playing in a dilapidated house at West Houghton, near Bolton, the building fell, and a boy named Foster, 7 years of age, was killed, a companion being severely hurt. Two other boys escaped.

Andrew Wood, mill-worker, who was charged at Edinburgh with shooting a young girl to whom he was about to be married, was found to be insane, and was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The Greek Government are to spend 12,000,000 drachmas in Thessaly in reclamation and drainage works, and the Government calculate that the reclaimed land will bring in a net sum of 26,000,000 drachmas.

In the course of his examination in bankruptcy, in the Liverpool County Court, Robert Carruthers, a milk dealer, said his weekly sales were 4,500 gallons, but he did not realize a penny a gallon profit.

The park system of Chicago is one of the most extensive in the world. Two parks are in the north division, one containing 372 acres and the other 593. The latter has a frontage on Lake Michigan of one mile and a half, and the two embrace forty-four miles of drives and walks.

The bill promoted by the Corporation of London for holding inquests into the origin of fires occurring within the City and its liberties, will pass unopposed the House of Lords, no petition or notice having been lodged against it within the time limited by the standing orders.

Hannah Lloyd was travelling between St. Cleer and Carmarthen. She foolishly reached out of the window to shake hands with a friend who was in the next carriage. Her head came in contact with a wooden bridge and her brains were dashed out.

The captain of the San Pablo, the steamer which was ashore off Formosa, and was pillaged by Chinese pirates, says that fifty of the pirates were killed in the explosion which followed the outbreak of fire on board the wreck. He thinks that the fire occurred accidentally.

In the course of a visit to Moudong, on the Charleroi Canal, to inspect some hydraulic machinery, the King of the Belgians was assailed with cries of "Vive la République" and "Vive le Suffrage Universel." The "Marseillaise" was also sung.

A lad climbed a tree on Cannon Chase to try and make out his way, when the bough he was on broke, and, falling to the ground, he was impaled. A companion gave what assistance he could, but the unfortunate youth died in hospital some hours afterwards.

The Irish Exhibition at Olympia was formally opened on Monday under most auspicious conditions, the weather being bright and warm, and the company numerous and distinguished, and representative of the most diverse schools of politics.

Five miles of the first Persian railway, which runs between the postal stations of Mahmoudabad, on the Caspian coast, and Amol, about twenty-five miles in the interior, have been laid, and along these locomotives are now running to hasten the extension of the line.

At Brierley Hill Police Court on Thursday, the prisoner, John Walsh, was charged with the murder of Mary Millward, a girl of 12 years. The evidence, which went to prove that the prisoner had made a false statement as to the time he left the girl having been confirmed, he was remanded for two days, pending the result of the inquest.

While the local Militia battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles was passing through Belfast, a picket party, led by a sergeant, were met by a crowd of rioters in New Lodge-road, who attacked them with stones. On the police appearing the assailants fled, but two men were arrested, named Hickey and Gracey, and fined 40s. each.

American dairy interests are startlingly enormous. They represent, so the *American Breeder* avers, an investment of nearly twenty-five times the entire banking capital of the country—that is to say, the bank capital is a little less than \$71,000,000, while the dairy interests amount to more than \$3,000,000,000.

The July week at Newmarket will be deprived this year of one of its great features, in consequence of Mr. Chaplin having sold his nine best yearlings to Lord Calthorpe for £10,000. Mr. Chaplin has not sold his stock in a lot since 1881, when the late Lord Wilton bought the whole team, but the average price was much lower.

From the accounts of the Football Charity Festival it appears that the receipts amounted to £229 2s. 3d., of which £100 has been devoted to Guy's Hospital, £100 to the London Hospital, and £25 each to the Railway Benevolent Institution and the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.

With reference to the increased responsibilities of the Commander-in-Chief, an Army order has just been issued in which it is stated that his Royal Highness looks confidently to officers holding commands for assistance in carrying out the new system efficiently. The duties of the general staff are to be extended to the supervision and control of the supply, transport, and other services.

Mr. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Charles, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, heard an appeal against the order of Mr. Justice Denman, who gave Miss Grace Hawthorne, of the Princess's Theatre, unconditional liberty to defend an action brought by Mr. Van Duzer, upon an assignment of a debt for £100 for goods sold and delivered by an American lithographic company. Their lord-

ships reversed Mr. Justice Denman's decision, and entered judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

The Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, was visited on Tuesday by the Prince and Princess of Wales and their three daughters.

At the Old Bailey, on the application of Mr. Muir, the sentence on Samuel Hunter, the Balford gas manager, was postponed until next session.

The death was announced from Paris on Thursday of Marshal Lébouf, who was Minister of War in 1870.

At St. Petersburg, M. Fedoroff, the editor of the *Nerue Press*, has been sent to prison for six weeks for libelling the German War Minister.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Mr. Carl Rosa obtained a verdict for £420 damages for breach of contract against Mr. Edward Scovel, a well-known tenor singer.

An exhibition of drawings by scholars and pupil teachers in the schools of the London School Board was opened at Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton-street, on Thursday.

A State ball was given on Wednesday night, at Buckingham Palace, and was attended by the King of Sweden, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family.

The Prince of Wales on Tuesday unveiled the statue of Sir Bartle Frere in the Thames Embankment Gardens, and made a brief speech recounting the chief features in his career.

The railway goods station at Nimes, together with a large quantity of merchandise, has been destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at 3,000,000 francs.

The death-rate in London again declined last week, and was only 167 per thousand, a lower rate than in any week since the beginning of October last.

A fire broke out in the sergeants' mess of the Yorkshire Regiment at Aldershot, and considerable damage to Government and private property was done.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, Charles Latham was committed for trial on the charge of having murdered Mary Newman at Somers Town on the 19th May, under circumstances already reported in the *People*.

In the Queen's Bench Division, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mathew made an order for the discharge of Mrs. Maria Davis, who has been in prison for eighteen months for contempt of court.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England have passed a resolution declaring that it is desirable that the Government should collect and publish an official form market prices of meat, as they now do of corn.

By the spirit tax which passed through the Reichstag, 161 votes against 130, Austria has to pay a million a year for twenty years to the proprietors of the spirit licenses, but it has secured a ready means of increasing its revenues.

The convention of the Democratic party, meeting at St. Louis, has unanimously nominated Mr. Cleveland as the President of the United States for a second term of four years. The result was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

It is stated that the difference of opinion between the Crown and the Prussian Ministry does not involve the resignation of the Cabinet, and the recent reports of the existence of the Ministerial crisis are declared to be unfounded.

The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston celebrated the 250th anniversary of their incorporation. The British delegation now in the States took part in the celebration, and was loudly cheered.

The annual return required by law of experiments performed under licenses on living animals has been issued. The total number of experiments during 1887 was 1,220, and in 71 cases anaesthetics were not resorted to.

Severe injuries were received early on Tuesday morning by a Mr. and Mrs. Richards, who jumped, and by their 7-month-old baby, who fell from one of the upper windows of No. 41, Cambridge-road, E., which had caught fire in the draper's shop forming the ground floor portion of the premises.

At the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, Knightsbridge, on Thursday, a bazaar was opened in aid of the Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund. The bazaar was of the usual character, but the holders of the stalls were nearly all distinguished members of society.

Princess Louise on Thursday, attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara and Captain Collier, visited the Irish Exhibition at Olympia, and performed the ceremony of opening a stall for the sale of work of the Irish Cottage Industries and the Ladies' Work Society, of which institution her Royal Highness is president.

Mary Ann King was tried at the Surrey Sessions for cruelty to her step-daughter, aged 12, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The judge, Sir William Hardman, stated that some good people would take charge of the child.

The bill to empower the West Ham Corporation to create corporation stock, to be known as the "West Ham Corporation Stock," to be redeemable, and in it to be included and amalgamated all existing loans to the corporation, passed the committee without opposition in the House of Commons on Thursday.

Lord Cranbrook was a guest at a dinner of the Cecil Club on Wednesday night. In responding to the toast of his health, he expressed a hope that the members of the club would make common ground with the Liberal Unionists and all other men of patriotic spirit in doing their utmost to maintain a united empire.

Replying to a deputation of trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, who desired that a permanent home might be provided for the pictures now located at Bethnal Green Museum, Mr. W. H. Smith said that the Government had no funds at their disposal to provide this accommodation at once, but would carefully consider the matter.

Lord Wolseley on Wednesday, at the United Service Institution, after a paper on the physical training of our soldiers had been read by Colonel Onslow, maintained that we were physically degenerating. Referring to the fear of invasion, the general observed that the man who said we were safe because we were separated from the continent placed himself in antagonism to some of the greatest men the world had produced, and certainly the greatest soldiers.

A family named Simkin were thrown out of a wagonette near Bletchley Station, through the horse taking fright at a passing train. An action was brought against the London and North-Western Railway Company, and a jury awarded the plaintiffs £550 damages, on the ground that the line ought to have been screened from the road. On Wednesday Mr. Baron Huddleston entered judgment for the company, but stayed execution in view of an appeal.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, Mr. J. H. Tritton presiding, at the Cannon-street Hotel, to consider the state of our naval defences. Admirals Cord and Alcock, Captain Fitzgerald, Lord C. Beresford, and other speakers urged that our Fleet was inadequate to the work it might be called on to do, and resolutions were adopted declaring that the state of the Navy and the national defences gave reason for anxiety, calling on the Government to take steps for the security of the country, and urging the citizens of all commercial towns to promote the movement.

Speaking at Bedford at a meeting of the Home Counties Conservative Association, Sir Edward Clarke, in acknowledging a resolution of confidence in the Government, said the Local Government Bill was meant to pass, and pass it would, even if it were necessary to suspend the standing orders. In drafting the compensation clauses the Government had only had due regard to the rights of property in a legitimate trade. The intertemporal opposition offered to the clauses showed that the local optionists were afraid of local option, which, if it were in force, would result in many places in an increase of the number of public-houses.

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC**  
TRADE MARK.  
**THE CHIEF OF BLOOD PURIFIERS!**  
It is Nature's own remedy, containing  
**NO MERCURY, POTASH, ARSENIC,**  
nor any other mineral poison, being  
**ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,**  
and prepared exclusively from roots and herbs indigenous to the forests of Georgia, U.S.A.

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
has stood the test for over fifty years, and still holds the front rank as

**THE GREATEST OF REMEDIES**  
for every form of disease that originates in the blood.  
First employed in, and found to be specific for, one of the most fearful maladies with which the human race is afflicted, namely, that originating from a diseased state of the blood.

**CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON,**  
which infects the entire system and renders life not only tedious but a curse.

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
was afterwards found to have a much wider range of applicability; indeed, to be the remedy, "par excellence," for all diseases arising from

**IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,**  
no matter what the nature of the impurity or poison might be.

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
may be relied upon, therefore, as a certain cure for that fearful disease, which is the product of hereditary transmission, viz. —

**SCROFULA,**  
which transmission poisons the fountain of life in childhood and youth, dwarfing the form, rendering pallid the cheek that should be ruddy with the rosy tinge of health, and laying the foundation of that fearful scourge.

**CONSUMPTION,**  
which so often follows in its wake, and takes the unfortunate victim in its deadly embrace.

That the Swift Specific cures Scrofula, even in its worst form, proof can be adduced in the greatest abundance, and in this way the last-named disease (Consumption) is often averted.

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
has been employed in that disease of the mucous membrane of the nostrils and throat which generally occurs in scrofulous subjects, or persons who have inherited the scrofulous taint, known as

**CATARRH,**  
in many cases, effected a cure.

Again, it is in that large class of blood poisons that result in a variety of

**SKIN DISEASES,**  
that this wonderful Medicine has performed many of the most marvellous cures.

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
is a certain cure for all skin diseases that are not purely local in their character, and thousands bear willing testimony to the happiness it has brought them, in this connection, when all other treatment had failed.

Even that most malignant of all constitutional diseases, which is the result of blood poison, and which is declared by the highest medical authority to be incurable, to wit,

**CANCER,**  
has been made to yield, in innumerable instances, to this most potent remedy, complete and permanent cures having been effected.

In that most painful disease,

**RHEUMATISM,**  
which is known to be a blood poison, and which often baffles the skill of the medical profession

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
will often produce a cure when all other remedial resources have failed, and the sufferer has given up all hope.

**MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM,**  
which is said to be the most torturing form of the disease, the Swift Specific has proved an effective remedy.

**OLD SORES,**  
generally dependent upon some form of blood poison, or a debilitated and broken-down condition of the system, are cured by

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
through its blood-cleansing properties and its invigorating effect upon the general health.

That noxious property with which the atmosphere is sometimes impregnated, and known under the general term of

**MALARIAL POISON,**  
and which is liable to enter the circulation through inhalation, producing an impoverished condition of the blood that is liable to result in skin-eruptions, boils, carbuncles, etc., and in some cases, is cured by

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
which antidotes the poison, cleanses the blood, and restores health and vigour to the system.

**MINERAL POISONS,**  
so deleterious in their chronic effects upon the system, whether introduced through the inhalation of vapours arising from lead or chemicals, or food prepared with improper ingredients, or in improper vessels, or medicines injudiciously administered, are antidoted by

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
and, the cause thus being removed, restoration to health must necessarily follow.

These, and all other diseases that result from blood taint or blood poisoning, come within the healing influence of this

**MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY,**  
which has made glad the hearts of hundreds of thousands in America, before its virtues were tested and found to be equally potent for good on this side of the Atlantic.

**BRIEF MENTION**  
of a few of the thousands of testimonials that have accumulated in proof of the wonderful healing properties of

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
which, as a blood purifier, stands without a peer.

Mr. C. WALKER, Shafton, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, suffered for eight months from

**BLOOD POISON DISEASE,**  
ABSCESSES ON BREAST, FACE ONE MASS OF SORES, &c. After taking

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
two months, he writes:

**SSS**  
has done for me all you claim, and I feel sure it will cure any kind of blood poison, no matter how bad, if people will follow the instructions.

Mrs. L. WATTS, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, N.W., had for over two years suffered from a disgusting

**CHRONIC AFFECTION OF THE SKIN,**  
which had been a source of great annoyance, rendering her very miserable. Had been treated at Skin Hospitals, and used many remedies without being benefited.

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
Entirely cured the skin disease, and greatly improved her general health.

Mrs. SARAH POWELL, 25, Russell-street, Hyde-road, West Gorton, Manchester, England, had for many years been afflicted with

**CANCER OF THE TONGUE,**  
from which she suffered untold pain, and continued to grow worse, despite the treatment of the best doctors in Manchester. Could neither walk nor talk when she commenced to take

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
but "to-day can walk and talk as well as anybody."

**SWIFT'S SPECIFIC,**  
SSS  
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS.

Price, Liquid, 4s. 6d. per Bottle; Dry, 2s. 6d. per Packet. Postage on receipt of above prices.

**SEND FOR TREATISE ON BLOOD**  
AND SKIN DISEASES, and write for any special information desired, as the physicians of the Company take pleasure in answering questions and giving any advice that may be deemed necessary, free of charge.

**THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,**  
35, SNOW HILL LONDON, E.C.















FROM THE PROPRIETOR OF  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS,**  
 ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE,

TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER.

## DO YOU DOUBT

**BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD**

So, read the remarks gathered from letters just received from some of the most prominent members of the Drug Trade. I have so far refrained from publishing Testimonials from private individuals (although I am greatly indebted to thousands who have thanked me for the benefits derived from my Pills), as I have found unprincipled persons offering to testify anything if paid for so doing, but the following will convince the most sceptical that my Advertisement is not exaggerated:

From Buxton.  
 "My experience amply confirms your printed statement to the effect that your Pills have the largest sale of any Patent Medicine extant."

From Beverley.  
 "Your Pills certainly take the lead amongst Patents, as their sale is double that of any other."

From Burton-on-Trent.  
 "I am selling more Beecham's Pills than any other Patent Medicine. This I lay to their actual worth."

From Belfast.  
 "Your Pills are beating all others totally now."

From Bolton.  
 "I find your Pills sell better than any other Patent Medicine."

From Birkenhead.  
 "I sell more of your Pills than any other Patent Medicine."

From Cullen.  
 "During the last 12 months the sale of your Pills has increased very considerably, in fact, they are the most popular family Pill of any patent preparative we sell."

From Canterbury.  
 "Your Pills command premier sale over all other Pills in this neighbourhood."

From Dovercourt.  
 "Your Pills are having the largest sale here of any Patent Medicine I have sold during the past 30 years."

From Dawlish.  
 "We sell more of your Pills than all others put together."

From Dundee.  
 "I sell twenty boxes of your Pills for one of any other maker."

From Epping.  
 "No other Pills have a tithe part of the sale with us that yours have."

From Elland.  
 "I sell more of your Pills than any other kind, and hear them well spoken of."

From Great Horton.  
 "I sell more of 'Beecham's Pills' than all other patents put together."

From Grangemouth.  
 "Your Pills have a larger sale than any other Patent."

From Gravesend.  
 "The sale of your Pills I find far exceeds any other patent."

From Hesse, Hull.  
 "I sell more Beecham's Pills than I have ever sold of any other medicine in my experience, and have heard more of their good effects also. There is an increasing demand."

From Haddington.  
 "The sale of your Pills far surpasses that of all others."

From Ilkestone.  
 "Your Pills have a very good sale in this town, they have taken the lead of all others."

From Kidderminster.  
 "I sell a good quantity of your Pills, in fact, more than any other kind of Patent Medicine."

From London (Walham Green).  
 "We have a very large sale of your Pills, and may say the largest of any patent pills."

From Millwall, E.  
 "Your Pills have the greatest sale of anything I keep in stock."

From Holloway-road, N.  
 "We are selling more of your Pills than any other kind."

From Islington, N.  
 "I have a large sale for your Pills, in fact, I find them very well spoken of in this neighbourhood."

From Liverpool.  
 "We sell more of Beecham's Pills than ever. We have scores of regular customers for them which proves, if proof is required, that the Pills are what the Proprietor claims them to be."

From Leicester.  
 "I sell more of your Pills than any other advertised."

From Nottingham.  
 "Have a very large sale for your Pills, I might say as much as all other patents put together."

From Oldham.  
 "We do a considerable trade in your Pills, in fact, they are the best selling Pills that we keep."

From Plumstead, Kent.  
 "The sale of Beecham's Patent Pills largely increased during the past twelve months. They are much praised for their efficacy."

From Rhymney.  
 "I find the sale of your Pills larger than that of any other patent medicine."

From Selby.  
 "I find 'Beecham's Pills' the most saleable patent medicine of the present day."

From Saffron Walden.  
 "I sell a large quantity of your Pills, they have outstripped others."

From Selkirk.  
 "Of all patent medicines I find Beecham's Pills the most saleable."

From St. Just.  
 "My sale of your Pills is very good, sell more of them than any other patent, three to one."

From Stanmore.  
 "I sell more of your Pills than of any other patent."

From Scarborough.  
 "We sell more of your Pills than any other."

From York.  
 "I sell five times as many of your Pills than I do of any other patent medicine."

From Royston, Herts.  
 "Your Pills sell better than any other proprietary medicine I have sold for upwards of 40 years."

From Rutherglen.  
 "Beecham's Pills are the most popular Pills in this district, we sell large numbers of them."

From Ulverston.  
 "Your Pills have a wonderful sale with me, never seem to flag in the least as do other patents, their sale keeps steady, and they are well spoken of."

From West Auckland.  
 "We are selling very few Pills but yours."

From Wellingborough.  
 "I sell more of your Pills than any patent medicine."

THESE LETTERS, WITH HUNDREDS MORE BEARING SIMILAR PROOF THAT

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL, ARE IN MY POSSESSION, THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES BEING WITHHELD WITH THE OBJECT OF NOT RENDERING THE WRITERS UNPOPULAR AMONG LESS SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.

THOMAS BEECHAM.